THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,741—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
2-3	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8 7-6
22-0 12-0		22-0 12-0
25-0 13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	25-0 15-0
28-0 15-0		28-0 18-0
34-0 18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0 18-0
38-0 20-0		38-0 20-0

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th Oct.
BL CLYDE	136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weigheil	25th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5509	1030	J Orman	1st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th ,,
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weigheil	22nd ,,
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	501	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4509	800	I. Reeves	13th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weigheil	20th ,,
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	7th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	21th ,,
THAMES	4113	700	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	20th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 9th October 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 3, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	5th Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	E. Deperis	4,00	350	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,800	500	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Oct. 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	4th Nov.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	4th Dec.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

KIRBY HALL	R. Phillips	2,700	300	12th Oct

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers, at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Oct. 1, 1889.

SELTZOGENES

OF improved construction, protected by tinned wire for the production of Aërated Waters.

Three pint capacity	Five pint capacity
Rs. 12.	Rs. 16-8.

PACKETS CONTAINING ONE DOZEN
Charges for the above.

Three pint	Five pint
Rs. 2-12 per pkt.	Rs 3-8 per pkt.

	Rs. a.
Pure Tartaric Acid in Crystals...Per lb. bottle	2 4
Pure Bicarbonate of Soda ..... ,, 1½ lb. ,,	1 4
Boxwood Measures, to accurately measure Acid and Soda Powders.	1 0 and 1 4

FRUIT SYRUPS

Having the full flavour of the fresh fruit and when mixed with aerated water made by the above machine, form delicious beverages for the Hot Season.

Raspberry Syrup.		Lemon	Syrup.
Strawberry ,,		Pineapple	,,
Ginger ,,		Nectar	,,
Vanilla ,,		Tonic	,,

Per bottle 14 as. and Re. 1-8.
Roses Lime Juice Cordial per bot. Re. 1.
Monserrat Lime Juice per bot. Re. 1 and 1-12.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re.1-8 postage, anna

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 13th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 9th October, and the
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 12th October, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 31st October, and the
S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about 10th October, for Zanzibar and Mauritius.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th October.

FOR RANGOON.
THE S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th October.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th October 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "CHINA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL *viâ* KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature; and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, October 3, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

TESTIMONIALS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."
MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Rs a.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake Cut for Pipes	1 4
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long Cut, for Cigarettes or Pipes	1 4
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 2

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.
They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	No. 1 per box of 100		Rs. 3-8
,, ,,	No. 2	,,	3-4
,, ,,	No. 3	,,	3-0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

TREACHER'S GENUINE CHUTNEYS.

PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND CLEANLINESS UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TREACHER'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY, sweet yet piquante. This favourite Chutney is much liked, and is exported in considerable quantities.
TREACHER'S MAJOR GREYS, much appreciated. Fruit eats dry.
TREACHER'S EMPRESS OF INDIA. Sweet and hot, very delicious flavour.
Price per bottle, Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.
Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.
It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH, AND NUX VOMICA.
This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Per bottle Rs. 2.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.

TREACHER & Co. beg to invite attention to their Extensive Assortment of Table Crockery and Glassware.
The whole of the following are best STAFFORD STONE WARE.

DINNER CROCKERY.		No. 1. Blue Line.	No. 3. Peach Blow.	No. 4. Gilt Line.	No. 5. Plain White.	No. 6. Ivy Entwine.	No. 7. Bird on Almond.	No. 8. Bird on Almond, Gilt.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Meat Plates	per doz.	5 0	5 12	9 0	3 4	3 8	6 0	8 8
Soup ,,	,,	5 0	5 12	9 0	3 4	3 8	6 0	8 8
Pudding ,,	,,	4 8	4 10	8 0	2 4	2 12	4 8	7 12
Cheese ,,	,,	3 8	3 12	6 0	1 14	2 2	4 8	5 12
20" Flat Dish	each	8 0	...	11 4	4 8	...	8 0	9 8
18" Well Gravy Dish	,,	8 0	8 4	15 4	5 8	5 12	8 8	13 12
18" Flat ,,	,,	4 8	4 12	9 4	3 4	3 8	5 8	8 8
16" ,, ,,	,,	3 8	3 12	6 4	2 4	2 8	4 8	5 12
14" ,, ,,	,,	2 8	2 12	4 10	1 6	1 10	3 4	4 8
12" ,, ,,	,,	1 12	1 14	3 2	1 0	1 4	2 4	2 14
10" ,, ,,	,,	1 6	1 6	2 15	0 15	1 0	1 10	2 4
16" Fish Drainer	,,	3 8	4 10	5 12	2 4	2 8	5 0	5 8
9" Pie Dish	,,	1 4	1 8	1 12	0 12	0 14	1 10	2 8
11" ,,	,,	1 12	2 0	2 6	1 2	1 4	2 2	3 4
Soup Tureen	,,	9 4	9 12	19 8	7 0	7 0	10 8	18 12
Sauce Tureen	,,	2 8	2 12	6 14	1 10	2 8	3 8	6 4
Vegetable Dishes	,,	3 0	3 4	7 8	2 2	2 12	3 12	8 0
Side Dishes	,,	8 12	9 12	15 8	13 0	6 14	9 12	15 0
Salad Bowl	,,	3 0	3 8	7 12	2 4	2 12	3 12	6 8
Hot-water Plates	per doz.	26 0	...	36 0	22 0	...	29 0	39 0
Covered Cheese Dishes	each	8 0	8 12	14 12	6 8	6 8	9 4	13 4
Cheese Dish, no Cover	,,	3 0	3 0	5 12	2 12	3 0	3 4	5 8
Salad Plates	per doz.	8 12	...	8 12	...	...	...	...
Steak Dishes	each	9 12	...	15 4	...	...	9 12	...
Tripartite Dish	,,	6 8	7 0	11 0	5 0	5 4	5 8	7 8

Dinner Sets of above Patterns for 12 persons comprising 77 to 78 pieces.
No. 1 Set, Rs. 88. No. 3 Set, Rs. 106-8. No. 4 Set, Rs. 175. No. 5 Set, Rs. 57. No. 6 Set, Rs. 61. No. 7 Set, Rs. 104. No. 8 Set, Rs. 166.
Handsome Sets, suitable for Presentation, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

STANDARD GLASSWARE.

SERVICE A—STOUT PLAIN BEST CRYSTAL, suitable for District use.
A Set comprising 1 dozen Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Finger, and Beer Glasses, 2 each. Pint and Quart Decanters, and 12 Soda Tumblers. Price Rs. 75. Half Service of above, Rs. 47.
SERVICE B—MEDIUM PLAIN BEST CRYSTAL—
A Set comprising same items as Service A, with the addition of 1 Claret Jug and 1 dozen Liqueur Glasses. Price Rs. 105. ½ Service of above Rs. 57.
SERVICE D—CUT AND ETCHED CIRCLES—
A Set comprising same items as Service B. Price Rs. 141. Half Service of above, Rs. 73.
SERVICE E—CUT ICED LOOPS AND BALLS—
A Set comprising same items as Service B. Price Rs. 198. Half Service of above, Rs. 105.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.	FINGER BOWLS.	TOILET SERVICES.
CENTRE PIECES.	FLOWER VASES.	TOILET TABLE SETS.
DESSERT SETS.	MENU STANDS.	TETE-A-TETE SERVICES.
EPERGNES.	NAME TABLETS.	

COMPLETE COLOURED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TEAS

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.
These TEAS are now being LARGELY SOLD by the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, London—a sufficient evidence of the popularity they have attained.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1 6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2 12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	2 12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	3 0
HYSON, Young (green)	...1 lb. packet	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	...1 lb. packet	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE { in 1 lb. packets	...per packet	1 0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE { in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	2 0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	...per lb.	0 10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.

CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

	Rs.	A.	
Ladies, Real Russia, Oxford Shoes, 1st quality	11	8	per pair.
,, ,, ,, Court Shoes, ,,	8	0	,,
,, Glace, Kid Oxford Shoes, ,,	12	8	,,
,, ,, Court ,, ,,	7	8	,,
,, ,, ,, ,, Jet beaded toes, 1st quality	9	0	,,
,, Brown Calf Oxford, Shoes	10	8	,,
,, ,, ,, Court ,,	6	8	,,
,, Tan Sued Court Shoes	6	8	,,
,, Slate ,, ,,	6	8	,,
,, Tuscan ,, ,,	6	8	,,
,, Satin Court Shoes, White, Cream, Blue, Pink, Brown and Black ... from	9	0	,,
,, ,, ,, beaded Toes ...from Rs. 10-8 to	11	8	,,
Children's Black Morrocco Oxford Shoes soft and durable ...from Rs. 4-8 to	7	0	,,
Children's Tan Strap Shoes ...from Rs. 2-8 to	4	8	,,

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL products, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in erapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet, refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.
Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.
FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

OUR long experience has taught us that perfection in these complicated Watches can only be arrived at when the mechanism is of the BEST MAKE.

As the above watches are used by many for racing purposes, it will be well understood that cheap and inferior ones are not only *useless* for the purpose, but they are *worse than useless* as being apt to give the horse's time incorrectly, occasioning probably very considerable monetary loss.

We are in a position to ensure better value to a buyer than any other watchmaker, owing to our being able to command the best make of watches to an extent which, we believe, is not obtained by any other watchmaker or importer this side of India.

Our firm being one of the oldest established houses in Bombay, we flatter ourselves we have obtained a reputation of the highest standing since the year 1869.

	Rs.
In Gold heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	550
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	450
Do. do. do. fair quality	375
In Silver, heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	300
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	275
Silver Hunting keyless Lever Chronograph Watch	140
Do. Crystal case do. do.	125
Gold plain keyless ¼ Repeater and Chronograph, second quality	580
Gold engine-turned, keyless Crystal *double Chronograph*, of highest quality. Instead of the single independent centre-seconds Needle controlled by the improved triple action, there are two Needles which can be started or stopped, or returned together or separately. Invaluable for timing matches	950
Another useful improvement on the Chronograph is the addition of a Minute-recorder. A small minute-hand is started, stopped, and returned on a dial of its own by the same actions which operate on the centre seconds-hand, highest quality	650
Silver keyless Crystal-face Chronograph, centre seconds and minute-dial, indicating up to thirty, a high-class watch	195
Do. do. do. do. second quality	150

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHOICE FRUITS.

ASPARAGUS, TOMATOES, &c.,

By the new direct Route from San Francisco, in best possible condition.

POONA. Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. He refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.
The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."
The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.
QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lose spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.

Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains galore;
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore:
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!

Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before:
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR, Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)
Any persons desiring to see a list of bona fide testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
Reference for the above can be made to
Mr. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne late Army Medical Staff, to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury London.

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER to serve in any part of Jammu and Kashmir. Monthly salary Rupees Four Hundred, inclusive of travelling allowance. Proof of experience in road and bridge construction, in designing structures, in building generally, in working machinery and plant, and in girder erection, will be required. Apply to CHIEF ENGINEER, Kashmir Railway office, Sialkot.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are speedily situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "BARAWA," will sail as above on FRIDAY, the 25th instant. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for carrying out certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to the SUBMARINE MINING BUILDINGS at Butcher's Island, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.
2. Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 500 as earnest money, will be received at 12, noon, on THURSDAY, 17th October 1889.
3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R. E.
Ex. Engr. B. Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 5th October 1889.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "NUBIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Victoria Docks.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 7th October 1889.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m. (local time), by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, for the SUPPLY of the Follower's Clothing, Blankets, Country Puggrees, dark blue, Shoes country, Socks worsted, Belts Leather, as per local Schedule.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above officer.

R. W. NICHOLSON, Lieut.,
For Comt. Storekeeper-General.
Comt. Storekeeper-Genl's Office, Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1889.

INDIAN SQUARE.

THE INDIAN SQUARE is a Grand Sympathetic Square Pianoforte bearing our name, manufactured by an eminent German Firm, Full Compass Solid Metal Frame, Mahogany or Ebonized Case, new Check Repeater Action, Brass-bound at the four outer corners. Very full-toned and powerful. Cash Rs. 700.

Twelve Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 65 each.

Twenty-four Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 34-8 each.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY,	LONDON,
28, Apollo Street.	27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.

BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.

CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.

PASSAGES booked free of charge.

BAGGAGE shipped or stored.

ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.

GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.

AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF BEST and CHEAPEST
REAL GERMAN CIGARS, TURKISH CIGARETTES, AND REAL MEERSHAUM PIPES,
JUST RECEIVED.

As also of fresh TRICHYS and JAVA CIGARS of choice selected Oakes and Co's Beehives, Ameer do Javas, &c., of best flavour and aroma specially prepared for

MORGAN AND COMPANY,
No. 22, Corner of Medows and Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1875	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives are either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—I have been this day APPOINTED AGENT in Bombay for the sale of the NEW PATENT VEGETABLE BOILER FLUID invented by Messrs. GAILHARD and A. BRETEL of Marseilles.

COWASJEE JAMSETJEE.
27, Apollo Street.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS on the most favourable terms.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

MR. R. H. S. ISAACS has been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 12th Sept. 1889.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late CHENDRABHAN LALLAH KHAJANCHY.

ALL CREDITORS of the above Estate are hereby informed that a meeting will be held at our office, Nos. 27 and 28, Second Line Beach, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of considering the advisability or otherwise of the Executor or Executors continuing the business carried on by the Testator as directed by his Will.—Dated at Madras this 1st day of October 1889.

CHAMPION & SHORT,
Attorneys for the Executor.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE.

MODY DADABHOY SHAPURJEE, a Portuguese subject and resident of Damaun, died at Damaun aforesaid on the 2th July 1889, leaving behind him considerable immoveable and moveable property, the latter consisting, among other things, of promissory notes of the Government of India, Bonds of the Port Trust of Bombay, and other negotiable Securities last endorsed to the said deceased.

All persons are hereby warned against receiving in mortgage, buying, or otherwise in any way dealing with any of the above described property without the consent of the Undersigned; and if they do so, it shall be at their own risk and peril.

MODY HOMUSJEE MANOCKJEE.
Bombay, 30th September 1889.

TRAVELLING BETWEEN POONA AND MAHABLESHWUR
OR
BETWEEN WATHUR AND MAHABLESHWUR.

THE BOMBAY, POONA, and MAHABLESHWUR LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Limited, will from 1st October next convey passengers by Phaeton or by Tonga Dak at moderate rates.

The management being directly under the supervision of Mr. COOVERJEE ARDESHIR, the late Government Mail Contractor, who has a long experience in this line of business, the arrangement will be satisfactory in every way, and the convenience of passengers will be carefully looked after.

Orders are registered at the following stations:—

In POONA.—At the Company's office in East Street, next to Ludha Ebrahim and Co.

At BOMBAY.—At the Company's office, 19, Church Gate Street, or Messrs. R. F. Wadia and Co.

At MAHABLESHWUR.—At the Company's office, next to Roman Catholic Chapel.

At WATHUR.—At the Company's office. Railway Station.

COOVERJEE ARDESHIR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 23rd September 1889.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1894. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part, and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securities for the Debenture-holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
SHIBSHANKAR.

NOTICE.
ABKARI CONTRACT IN PONDICHERRY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the exclusive privilege of introducing, manufacturing, and selling spirits during the years 1890 and 1891 in the Settlement of Pondicherry, according to the deliberations of the General Council, dated 12th July 1889, approved by order dated 24th July, will be put to auction at the Revenue Office in Pondicherry on the 16th October at 2 p.m.

The farmer will have the exclusive privilege of introducing and selling the Colombo Arrack and Rum of any country as also the privilege of manufacturing and selling the Arrack pattay.

The auction will be public and made at an upset price of 2,54,220 (two lakhs fifty-four thousand and two hundred) rupees.

The privilege will be knocked down to the person who will make the highest offer and who will bind himself to sell the spirits to the consumers not under nine pies for the Colombo Arrack and Rum and not above six pies for the Arrack pattay.

For further information, see the schedule of the clauses and conditions deposited at the offices of the Chief of Revenue Department in Pondicherry and of the Comptrollers in Villenur and Bahur. The offices are open from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m. every day. Sundays and holidays excepted.

Pondicherry, September 1889.

FOR SALE, in casks containing about 42 Gallons, the NEW PATENT VEGETABLE BOILER FLUID for preventing or removing scale and corrosion in boilers, invented by Messrs. GAILHARD, D. M. P., and A. BRETEL, retired officer of the French Navy, and Laureate of the French Association for the Advancement of Science. For full particulars apply to COWASJEE JAMSETJEE, 27, Apollo Street, where samples of the Fluid could be obtained.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL

Price, Re. 1, Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INSURANCES

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be aeredlt to 40, 45'55, or 60.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row. Standard Life Office.

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,00
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,00
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,00
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,00
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,000,00
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,00
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,00
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,00

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,00
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,00
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,00
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,00
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.
Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 6 p.m.
Concert, Bombay Philharmonic Society, Town Hall, 6 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th :—Nubia (s), from Liverpool ; Coromandel (s), London ; Ponani (s), Mangalore ; and Busheer (s), Marmagao. Yesterday :—Big Maboot Bandody from Laccadives.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 6th :—Purulia (s), for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf ; and Taif (s), Madras, Mauritius, and Port Natal. Yesterday :—Stella (s), for Hamburg.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Labourdonnais left the dock on Sunday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Bormida will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p. m.. to-day.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending 28th September, 1889, shows a decrease of Rs. 25,501 in receipts.

KHETWADI BRANCH, BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The statement for September, 1889, shows the daily average attendance to be 235·7 and admissions 2,673.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Busheer entered and the s. s. Britannia left the dock on Sunday : and the s. s. Coromandel, and the s. s. Nubia entered the dock yesterday.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Mr. E. Buller, of the Salvation Army, reports the theft of a silver watch, valued at six guineas, from a table in his room on Saturday last.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending 28th September, 1889, shows a decrease of Rs. 31,258 in receipts.

LOST PROPERTY.—Chunilal Motechund, residing at Chumpa Gully, reports having dropped a purse containing a diamond ring, two currency notes for Rs. 10 each, and Rs. 3 in cash, on the 5th instant, somewhere about the Pydownee Temple.

LEFT IN A VICTORIA.—Mr. E. Watts, a petty officer of the troopship Malabar, reports having left a bundle containing a Kashmir shawl, three silk handkerchiefs, and a dozen and half cotton handkerchiefs in a hack victoria, the number of which is not known, on Sunday last.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday night last, whilst several men were seated in a grain godown at Mandvie, beside a stack of bags containing poppyseeds, the stack suddenly collapsed, and falling upon Veerchund Munsook, broke both his legs. The man is at present lying under treatment at the J. J. Hospital.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A PRIEST.—Nundram Hurchundjee, a lad of about 15 years of age, reports that he was enticed away from Indore by a sadoo (Brahmin priest) on the 5th instant, and brought to Bombay. On their arrival at the Victoria Terminus the sadoo absconded, taking with him ornaments belonging to the lad, valued at Rs. 37.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS.—We learn that the Agent, B. B. & C. I. R. Co., has signified his inability to comply with the prayer of the teachers and students of outlying stations attending colleges and schools in Bombay, to be allowed the same privileges as the G. I. P. R. Co. concede in the matter of half-rate periodical tickets. No reasons have been given for the refusal.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—Yesterday, the Chief Justice, sitting in chambers at the High Court, made absolute a decree *nisi* granted by the late Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, on the 24th January, 1889, in the suit of Sherinbai *vs.* Hormusjee Nowrojee Damri. The decree *nisi* was granted on the ground of the husband's misconduct with some person or persons unknown. Mr. Vicajee, with Mr. Manekshah, appeared for the petitioner.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—As mentioned in the article which appeared in our issue of yesterday, and as will be seen from an advertisement in another column, an afternoon concert is to be given by the Philharmonic Society in the Town Hall to-day, commencing at six o'clock. The work chosen for recital is "The Ancient Mariner," and from the manner in which the tickets have been disposed of, a bumper house may be expected.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion, at the Royal Bombay Yacht, at 6 o'clock this evening :—

March	Bright	M. Curry.
Overture	Concert	Till.
Grand Selection	On German Songs	Hartmann.
Song	The Maid of Athens	J. Hartmann.
Waltz	Sweet Vows	O. Roeder.
Govatte	Charming	Boggetti.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GAMBLERS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Hoosein Ebrahim and two others were charged by Inspector Holdway before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming in a public thoroughfare at the Mahim Bazaar on Saturday last with cards and money. The three accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted and fined Rs. 5 each.—Daya Rama and Cana Rutna were also yesterday charged before the same Magistrate by Inspector Chislett, with being found gaming in public thoroughfare at Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, on Saturday last, with cards and money. The two accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, were convicted. Daya was fined Rs. 5 and Cana Rutna Rs. 3.

THE RESULT OF A "SPREE."—Edward Rogers, a sailor, was placed before Mr. Hamilton, charged under the Vagrancy Act by Inspector McCormack. The police officer stated that Rogers had been a general nuisance in Frere Road, near the Docks, having had to be turned out of church once, and another time in a drunken state from the Seamen's Rest. His Worship asked Rogers how it was that he had missed his ship. Rogers said he went on the spree, thinking the ship was not going out till night, but she went in the morning. He added that he was promised a ship by the shipping-master as soon as there was a vacancy. His Worship then passed an order sending Rogers to the Workhouse, saying he could wait there till he got a ship.

SYSTEMATIC PICKPOCKETS.—A case of systematic pocket-picking was placed before Mr. Hamilton yesterday, Cummoo Oomer, an old offender, having been charged by Inspector Butterfield with picking the pocket of Narayan Luxmon of Rs.12. It was stated that Narayan was passing along Samuel Street, near the Prince's Dock, when three Mahomedan roughs collided against him, the accused putting his hand into his pocket. The Hindu caught the accused's hand and snatched his purse, which was taken out from him, at the same time raising an alarm. The accused managed to retain the best portion of the purse which split in two, and threw it to one of his accomplices. Releasing himself from the complainant's grasp he ran away, but was pursued by his victim and several passers-by and arrested. In defence the accused positively denied having picked the complainant's pocket, blaming his companions. He added that for the last two years he had given up the business of pocket-picking and had become respectable again. Mr. Hamilton, however, put no faith in his protestation of respectability, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FORESTALLING A COMPLAINT.—At the Police Court yesterday Inspector Butterfield charged Hansraj Mooljee before Mr. Hamilton with causing grievous hurt to a castefellow, named Chapsey Mooljee, with a dangerous weapon. It appeared that the accused had been released from jail a few days ago, having just served a term for assaulting the complainant. In revenge he once more assaulted the latter, hitting him with a heavy thick stick on the head from the rear. After this he ran away, but not before he was seen by some friend of Chapsey. The next thing the accused did with a view to forestall his enemy, and possibly aid him in proving an *alibi*, was to go straight to a police station and report the assault, saying the complainant and he were at variance, and he would probably be charged with the deed. The havildar to whom he had gone, very acutely suspected the *bona-fides* of the accused and detained him till Chapsey, who was pretty severely hurt, was brought to the station by his friends and formally charged him with the assault. In defence, Hansraj, the accused, again protested his innocence and asked for a postponement to prove an *alibi*. The case was accordingly adjourned.

THE PANDHARPUR BRIDGE.—Following in the footsteps of the Bhattias, the Kamathipura section of the Hindus convened a meeting of their leading gentlemen in the Telugu Library Hall, at 7 p. m. on Sunday last. Amongst those present were Messrs. Nagu Sayaji, Narsingrao Saybu, Ellappa Balaram, Karadi Lingu, Sambhaji Mallu, Rajuji Babaji Mallu, Laxman Dharmaji Narsu, Sayyaji Assanna, Manaji Rujuji, and others. Mr. Narsingrao Saybu first acquainted the assembly with the object of the deputation now in Bombay, in seeking help for the construction of a bridge across the river Chandrabhaga. He spoke of his own experience and the difficulties the poor pilgrims are put to while crossing the sacred river. Mr. Dikshit, secretary of the mission, then addressed the meeting, and showed vividly how helpless, poor, and emaciated masses of devotees of the god Shri Vithoba suffer at the very door of their most venerated sanctuary. The people eagerly listened to what these two gentlemen said and appeared to be greatly moved. A committee was at once formed to collect funds with the well-known contractor, Mr. Nagu Sayaji, as its president. Rs. 3,000 were readily subscribed on the spot by only half a dozen of the members present, Mr. Nagushet alone subscribing Rs. 1,000.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.—Moosa Abba, a Mussulman, was charged before Mr. Hamilton yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, with stealing three caps, the property of a Borah, named Fakroodin. Mr. Munmohundas, a pleader, defended the accused. The latter, it appeared, with a few coppers in his pocket, visited the shop of the Borah, which was at the time in charge of a servant. He asked for the best caps in the shop to be shown him, and choosing three he fancied, sent the servant to bring other caps for his inspection. When the servant's back was turned the prisoner promptly secreted the three caps he wanted under his arm, and walked away, pretending that he was not pleased with any he had seen. He had, however, reckoned without his host, as Fakrudin, the complainant, was sitting in a neighbouring shop, and saw what had occurred. He raised an alarm and the servant ran after the accused, who, when he was arrested, dropped the caps from under his arm. A policeman then took him into custody. The defence was that the whole case was a false one, concocted by the shopkeeper in revenge because his servant had been put to all the trouble of producing his caps. Mr. Hamilton, however, believed the prosecution, and passed a sentence of fifteen days' hard labour.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan, named Babun Sonajee, a resident of Peer Khan Street, was found lying near by the Mustan Tank, on Saturday night last, unconscious and bleeding from a wound on the head, and bruises about the face and eyes. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital by the police when it was discovered that the base of his skull was fractured. It is alleged that Babun Sonajee was assaulted by three Mahomedans, who are known to be bad characters. Baban died at the hospital on Tuesday night at about 8 o'clock. An inquest was opened yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of the deceased, when the widow of the deceased named Fatma was examined. She said she lived at Peer Khan Lane with her husband, who was an estate broker. About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening deceased dressed himself and went out. About 8 p. m. witness heard that a man was lying unconscious near the Mustan Tank, and on going there she found her husband lying unconscious and bleeding from a wound in the head. A stick was lying near him. At 6 a. m. on Sunday she again saw the deceased in the J. J. Hospital, where he was still unconscious. She heard of his death on Sunday night. The inquest was adjourned for further enquiry till Saturday, the 19th instant.

STEALING A BEGGAR'S HOARD.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Inspector Stanford charged Jevan Vullaba, a Hindu servant, before Mr. Hamilton, with robbing Caitan Fernandez, a beggar, on the highway, of Rs. 2-12. The beggar Caitan, it appeared, was in the habit of wandering about the Esplanade. He is paralysed and somewhat silly in his behaviour. His apparently harmless condition, coupled with the fact that Caitan openly carried a large quantity of copper and also several two-anna pieces, attracted the attention of the accused and roused his cupidity. On Sunday evening about 8 p.m. Jevan attempted to relieve Caitan of his money, but the latter vigorously resisted, and in the struggle the accused easily threw him down. He ran away with the money which was in Caitan's pocket, and which he tore off the coat. The unfortunate man pursued as best he could, making incoherent noises. A mounted policeman patrolling the road noticed him and seeing Jevan running on the Maidan, in front of the Gymkhana, pursued him and captured him by the hair of his head. The accused made no defence, only denying that he had used any violence. He said he knew that Caitan had money and he took it from him. Mr. Hamilton altered the charge from highway robbery to theft, and sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A NEW HINDU SCHOOL.—The ceremony of establishing a Vade Path School, or a new school for teaching vedas or hymns, took place in Shree Venktesh's temple near Bhooleshwer, on the Dussara holiday (Friday last). There was a large gathering of gentlemen of the Gond Sarasvat community, among whom were Rao Bahadur Raghoba Janardhun, Dr. Shantaram Vittul, Messrs. Ramchundra Narayen Pilgaonker, Pundlic Gunesh Dhoomatker, Atmaram Bapoo Dulvie, Wishwanath Ram Pai, Ramraw Gowroba Bhenday, Ganesh Cassinath, Ballaji Wiswanath, Narayen Dhandba, Mahadeo Narayen Wurday, Ramchundra Keroba Bhenday, Pundit Balcrishna, Vittul Ganasker, Ramchundra Moreshwer, Wamanrow Narayen Rajadix, Kessow Wassoodeo, Jugunath Shunker Bhenday, and others. Rao Bahadur Raghoba Janardhun occupied the chair. After the secretary, Mr. Venkatrow, had read the handbill regarding the establishment of the school in connection with the Arya Bramha Sarasvat, the boys present sang verses composed for the occasion. Dr. Shantaram Vittul, Rao Bahadur Raghoba Janardhun, Messrs. Atmaram Bapoo Dulvie, Rama Ganoba Bhenday, Mahadeo Narayen, Wamonrow Narayen, and Baboo Ramchundra delivered able speeches. Before the ceremony was over Mr. Wiswanath Dhondba distributed at his own cost sweatmeats, flowers, and rosewater to the members present, and the ceremony was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

TRUST PROPERTIES IN DISPUTE.

DARASHAH NOWROJEE BODE *vs.* DINSHAH NOWROJEE BODE AND OTHERS.

THE matters in dispute between the parties formed three suits, which were brought on for consent decrees being passed. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal, Damodhar, and Jamsetjee, appeared on behalf of Darashah Bode ; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal, appeared for Dinshah Bode and Cooverbai ; while the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, appeared on account of the charity funds.

In the first suit, the plaintiff prayed for an account of the rents and profits of properties situated in Huncoman Gully and Jugjivan Kika Street, which had been placed in trust for religious and charitable purposes under the will of Hormusjee Dorabjee Bode ; also that the defendant might be ordered to pay to plaintiff such portion of the rents and profits as might not be found to have been applied to religious purposes and charities ; that the defendant might be removed from the office of trustee, &c. By consent of the parties, the plaintiff and defendant were declared trustees of the immoveable properties, the trust estate to be managed by the plaintiff and defendant alternately for one year at a time, the managing trustee to give an account to the other. The title-deeds of the trust property were to be deposited in the Bank of Bombay. The sum of Rs. 35,447-13-6, now in the hands of the defendant, after defraying costs and charges, was to be used in improving the properties, &c. Costs of both parties to be paid out of the funds.

In the second suit, the plaintiff claimed that the trusts declared by the will of the late Hormusjee Dadabhoy Bode were void and inoperative in law, and that the shares of the respective parties should be ascertained and declared. It was decreed by consent that the plaintiff withdrew the suit without liberty to bring another suit. The costs of the plaintiff were to be paid out of the trust estate.

In the third suit, the plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be ordered to account for his management of the family house situated in Dhunjee Dongree Street, and to pay plaintiff the balance due in respect of rents, profits, &c. It was decreed by consent that the defendant was to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 1,850 in full satisfaction of all claims. The plaintiff, defendant, and Nowrojee Bode were declared entitled in equal shares to the vacant land at Surat and the house and vacant land at Nowsaree, &c. Each party to pay his own costs.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 6.

10 p.m.	77·4

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7.

6 a.m.	77·6
10 a.m.	82·5
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	83·3

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

THE Secretary of State for India in recent despatches suggested that the work now performed by the Horse-Breeding Department, under the administration of Military Department, might be transferred to the civil administration without lowering the character or diminishing the supply of the remounts. This suggestion was carried at a conference held at Delhi in April 1888, at which all departments and civil administrations interested were represented, and this conference recommended the transfer of the Horse-Breeding Department at its present cost from the Military Department to the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Orders have now been issued thereon, and the Horse-Breeding Department with the four veterinary officers now therein employed will be transferred from the Military Department to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture with effect from the 1st October.

In order to guard against any changes of system with respect to the mode of horse-breeding as affecting the interests of the Army, it has been directed that the Military Department be consulted regarding the proceedings of the Revenue and Agricultural Department in the matter of horse-breeding, and that no radical changes in such matters be made without reference to the Military Department. Further, in view to the great extension now in course of taking place of the purchase of Country-breds for Army remounts, such purchases now comprising young stocks from six months old and upwards, and in view also of the breeding operations contemplated with the remount fillies before they are passed into the ranks, it will be necessary that the Horse-Breeding and Remount Departments should conduct their business in close and cordial co-operation with each other. The supply and first distribution of stallions imported for military purposes and charged against the Army Budget, and all correspondence connected therewith with H. M.'s Government, will, as heretofore, be conducted in the Military Department. The Superintendent of Horse-Breeding Operations will continue to correspond with the Military Department in regard to this business, as well as in matters relating to the employment of stallions for Army remount purposes and other business in which the Army Remount Department is interested, and it will be his duty to supply the Military Department with all information called for from time to time.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—100 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapurjee.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—21 cases cheese, etc, S Heptoola ; 11 barrels hams and bacon, Treacher and Co ; 1 case perfumery, The Bombay Co. Ld.
Clyde, s—2 cases printing ink, B Sazba and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Pekin s—50 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsula s—12 hogsheads cognac, D Cowasjee.
R Rubattino s—500 cases brandy, J Nowrojee.

FROM BATOUM.

Asama s—10,000 cases kerosine oil, T Topen.

FROM ANTWERP.

Brindisi s—43 cases aniline dye, C Ramji ; 188 packages earthenware, E P Mahomed ; 40 cases aniline dye, G Mooljee.
Henzada s—100 cases canvas, S Abdoolally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—43 bales catridge paper, A H Mahomedally.

OCTOBER 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Forbes s—55 bales paper, M A M Shurufally ; 2 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 25 hogsheads ale, William Bell and Co ; 175 cases whisky, Dunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—20 cases slates, M Adumjee.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—4 cases plate glass, T Ebramjee
Kaiser-i-Hind s—7 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Huzara s—10 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Ganges s—4 cases port and 9 cases still hock, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM HULL.

Ebro s—50 drums linseed oil, D Sulleman ; 50 drums linseed oil, A Sumsudeen.

FROM NEW YORK.

Parthenope.—5,000 cases Kerosine oil, Nensey Khyraz and Co.

FROM ANTWARP.

Henzada s—35 cases beer, Meifre Neveu and Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s,—550 bales wool, G Toolseedass ; 45 bales wool, Sonderdars Dossa ; 2,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, H G H Vaydina ; 33 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co ; 47 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 322 cwts cotton seed, N Ramchandra.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Munroe s,—5 bales tauned hider, C Jehangir and Co ; 68 cwts gum arabic, N Mowjee ; 8 bales tanned skins and hides, B Alloo ; 188 cwts cloves, E D Sassoon and Co ; 12 bales tanned hides and skins, H Jamall ; 25 cases condiments, M Poonjajee and Sons ; 8½ cwts lac, R Tricompjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Knight Errant s—4,017 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Forbes s—2,920 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Bros ; 5 cases white stones M A Sumsoodeen and Co ; 150 cwts buffalo horns, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Iran s—8,002½ cwts rapeseed, E Spinner and Co ; 17,997 cwts rapeseed and 199 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros ; 2,009 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

China s—50,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—45 cwts cloves, 45 cwts sharkfins and 13 cwts fishmaws, L Chuttoo : 12 cwts kismiss, M M Essabhoy ; 38 cwts kismiss, and 2 cases peacock-feathers, R Datardiua ; 100 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 25 bales twist, S S Sassoon ; 58 bales twist, C Ebram ; 17 cwts kismiss, Yue Lun Chung.
Gwalior s—100 tons old iron, Ritchie Stewart and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Melpomene s—1,000 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 75 bales twist, N G Abraham ; 350 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 cwts sandalwood chips C Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—35 bales twist, C Ebram.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bormida s—50 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 5th Oct., at compared with the statement of the 28th Sept. 1889 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept 28. Rs.	Oct. 5. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	29,50,000	29,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	63 84 555	52,78,426
Do. do. at Branches	31,60,697	28,79,150
Other Deposits	2,59,34,593	2,76,07,854
Post Bills	7,186	7,544
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,74,786	5,37,965
Rs.	4,91,12,117	4,92,60,939
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	73,27,517	64,46,504
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise	26,07,824	24,83,131
Loans on Security of do	68,56,971	63,11,972
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,945	3,461
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,32,42,143	1,31,10,986
Stamps, &c.	17,353	17,350
Dead Stock	Rs. 6,08,586	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,85 000	
	3,23,724	3,23,586
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,78,875	7,01,023
Cash and Currency Notes	1,81,54,755	1,95,62,921
Rs.	4,91,12,117	4,92,60,939

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6th October, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·726
Temperature of the Air	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·5
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	·930
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	80·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	74·9
General Directions of Wind.*	ENE. NW. WSW. E, WSW, SSE, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	322
Fall of Rain	2·32
Total fall during month	3·07
" year	67·11
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th October	0·00

From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 30.

Drage, 2nd Lieut, 52nd Oxf L Infy, on duty, from England.

OCTOBER 5.

Lillingstone, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 1st W R Regt, on duty, from Aden.
Von Donop, Major, Bo, RE, on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 6.

Birdwood, Lieut, Bo, 1st Bo, Lancers, on leave, from England.
Mander, Col, Bo, 3rd Regt Bo L I, on leave, from England.
Brecks, Lieut, Punjaub, R H D, on leave, from England.
Johnstone, Major, Ms, 2nd Infy H C, on privilege leave, from England.
Morris, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Infy H C, on sick leave, from England.
Searle, Lieut, Bo, 12th Bo, Infy, on sick leave, from England.
Young, Capt, Bo, Comst Transport, on sick leave, from England.
Glasgow, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Queen's R W S Regt, on leave, from England.
Harvey, Brig-Major, Bl, Med Dept, on sick leave, from England.
Thoms, Capt, Ferozepore, The Rl Sussex Regt, on leave, from England.
Jouls, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Seetabuldee.
Wood, 2nd Lieut Bo, 5th Rl Lancers, on sick leave, from Mhow.
Field, Lieut, Bl, 26th Punjab Infy, on leave, from England.
Wolseley, Surgn, Bo, M S, on leave, from England.
Webster, Col, Bl, 30th Punjab Infy, on leave, from England.
Ross, Col, 1st Sikh Infy, on privilege leave, from Egypt.
Chippendale, Capt, Bl, The Buffs, on leave, from Deolali.

OCTOBER 7.

Harris, Capt, Bl, 2nd Dur, on leave, from Deolali.
Asborn, Lieut-Col, Bo, R E, P W D, on duty, from Deolali.
Coleridge, Capt, Bo, 1st N Lanc, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 5.

Creagh, Major, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave, to Ajmere.
Birdwood, Lieut, Bo, 1st Bo Lancers, on leave, to Dessa.

OCTOBER 6.

Fischer, Lieut, Bo, 5th B L I, off privilege leave, to Satara.

OCTOBER 7.

Harris, Capt, Bl, 2nd Devon Regt, on leave, to Deolali
Mander, Col, Bo, 3rd Regt Bo L I, on leave, to Poona
Lillingstone, Lieut, Bo, 1st R Regt, on leave, to Karachi.
Field, Lieut, Bl, 26th Punjab Infy, from leave, to Meerut.
Webster, Col, Bl, 30th P I, from leave, to Mooltan.
Ross, Col, Bl, 1st Sikh Infy, from privilege, to Kohat.
Dodd, Surgn, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Von Donop, Major, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.
Johnstone, Major, Ms, 2nd Inf, H C, on privilege, leave, to Jalna.
Morris, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Infy, H C, on sick leave, to Bolarum.
Chappmann, Capt, Bl, The Buffs, on leave, to Deolalee.
Mein, Capt, Bl, R E, from leave, to Jubbulpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 8th October, 1889.

1. There will be drill for the officers and Sergeants in the Town Hall at 9 o'clock to-night. Officers are requested to bring their swords.

2. The weekly Thursday drill in the Town Hall will commence at 8-30 p. m. on the 10th inst. N. C. Officers and members are requested to attend, as there will be drill for trained Volunteers as well as squad drill for recruits.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, October 8th, 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
This day, (Tuesday), at 9 p.m.—Company drill by moonlight ; fall in at Head Quarters.
Wednesday, 9th, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill at Head Quarters.
Thursday, 10th, 9 p. m.—Instructions at Head Quarters.
Friday 11th, 6-30 a.m.—Squad drill for recruits ; fall in at the rear of the Town Hall.

2. On Saturday, the 12th instant, the Battery will parade at the Municipal Offices at 4-15 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba for heavy gun drill. Dress :—Uniform and helmets without ball, badge, or chin-chain.

3. Government having been pleased to sanction the alterations in the uniform. Members are requested to apply to the Adjutant for the necessary orders at once.

4. Prospectuses for the Indian Rifle Association (late Western India Rifle Association), and of the Bombay Presidency Seventeenth Rifle meeting, to be held at Poona, have been received and can be seen at head-quarters.

By Order,
J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

HIGH COURT—OCTOBER 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

In the matter of the Indian Companys' Act VI of 1882, and of the Royal Flour Mills Company, Ld., in voluntary liquidation.—Chalk, W and S for John Marshall, petitioner.

For hearing on exception to Commissioner's report.

164-76—Little, S, F and N—William Loudon *vs* Khattao Raoji and others—L S F and N ; P, G and S ; and B and H.—Part heard.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

382-88—Hore, C and B—Nurbadabai and another *vs* Tejbai,—Thakurdas, D and C. Part heard.
285-89—Ardesir, H and D—Amirchund Panalal *vs* Ganoshlal Sobhagmal—Pestonji and R.
For examination of witnesses.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and in the matter of the Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Co., Ld., Vussonji Khimji and another, Petitioners.—Jefferson, B, D and K.

Long Cause.

134-89—Tyabji and D—Dhurrumchand Oodeychund *vs.* Goolamhoosein Soomar and another—Thakurdas, D. and C., and in person.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

6-89—Chitnis and M—Javerbai, widow, *vs.* Kablibai—Jefferson, B D and K.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice PARSONS.)

For consent decree.

465-87.—Mansuklal, D and J—Madhowrao Shridhur and others *vs* Ambaji Bhicaji, Chalk, W and S and J B D and K.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

205-89.—Payne, G and S—E D Harminon *vs* H Ascher —Macfarlane, E and H.
395-89.—Hore, C and B—W J Farrow *vs* A J Fitzherbert.
424-89.—Balkrishna and D—Chamdmal Hamirmal and others as Davilal Amansing Singlai and another.
441-89.—Hore, C and B—Sir A A David Sassoon and others *vs* Lelladhur Mathuradas and another.
461-89.—Hore, C and B—Vundrawandas Vizlai as Abdulla Haji Tahir and others Bomonji and H and T D and C.
(For consent decree.)
440-89.—Thakurdas, D and C—Esmail Abdulla *vs* Vundrawandas Vrijlal and another—Hore, C and B.
(For consent decree.)
486-86.—Payne, G and S—Goolba Anunda and others *vs* G F Bevilli.
488-89.—Macfarlane, E and H—Motirow and others *vs* Jamnadas Vussonji Parshotum—Hore, C and B.
490-89.—Nanu and H—Mahomedally Moola Dosungji and others *vs* Kikabhoy Habibulla.
499-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Furdoonji Shapoorji Madon *vs* Cooper, Madon and Co., Ld.
512-89.—Balkrishna and D—Pona Jussa and others *vs* Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor.
522-89.—Craigie, L and O—H E M James and others *vs* Cooper, Madon and Co, Ld—Jefferson, B, D and K.
524-89—Little, S, F and N—Mithibai *vs* Hormusjee Cursetjee—Nanu and H.
Postponed Long Causes.
294-88—Payne, G and S—G G Jeffers *vs* Reckchund Motta—Jefferson, B D and K.
440-86—Payne, G and S—Goredhun Purshotum *vs* Goculdas Vulubdas and others—Mansuklal, D and J.
230-89—Hore, C and B—Hunsraj Soorji *vs* Megbai and another.
132-89—Tyabji and D—Lallji Doongersey and another *vs* Mahomed Ismail Muckba—Nanu and H.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Oct. 7.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 16th May to date.	Rainfall. Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi	29·921	—·011	+·049	Calm	0	72·2	95·5	65·1	—6·3	54	...	...	24·40	—1·84
Agra	29·910	—·027	+·035	Calm	2	77·2	96·5	68·0	—3·5	57	...	...	23·14	—0·40
Allahabad	29·890	—·025	+·026	E	2	82·3	94·9	70·6	—1·2	72	7	...	31·23	—1·46a
Jhansi	29·897	—·018	+·037	Calm	1	78·4	98·0	70·9	—0·6	53	1	...	27·87	—3·57
Jacobabad	29·908	+·026	+·070	N W	1	73·6	96·4	63·0	—4·5	61	...	...	3·91	+1·02
Karachi	29·861	—·014	—·038	N	8	75·9	100·7	69·2	—4·4	33	...	...	3·11	—3·20a
Ajmere	29·951	—·024	+·012	Calm	1	70·3	92·7	64·7	—3·2	80	7	...	23·26	+2·03a
Deesa	29·882	—·027	—·028	E N E	7	82·2	99·3	74·8	+4·3	45	10	...	27·58	+1·01
Rajkot	29·855	—·013	—·067	Calm	7	77·3	92·4	76·2	+5·0	90	10	0·05	25·88	—3·68
Neemuch	29·958	+·021	+·052	Calm	5	82·6	93·3	71·6	+4·3	44	4	...	31·52	+0·60
Indore	29·907	—·006	—·003	Calm	5	78·2	87·6	70·0	+2·5	79	3	...	26·83	—7·40
Saugor	29·882	—·028	—·032	S E	5	78·3	87·4	70·6	+2·7	73	...

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.—This delicious Tea from COL. HAWE'S TEA ESTATE possess exquisitely delicate flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders.—MOTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NIAGARA FALLS.—Lecture, with Dissolving Views, by the Rev. J. E. ROBINSON, at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, on THURSDAY next, October 10th, at 8 p.m.—Admission 8 Annas.

KIOTO! KIOTO!!! Another new Consignment to hand yesterday. Dinner set for 6 persons, 30 pieces, Rs. 16. Tea Set, 27 pieces, Rs. 6-14 only.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOUND, a DOG.—Apply to the NATIONAL BANK.

WANTED at once a good useful English Maid. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock on Thursday next, to Mrs. Edwin Smith, 11 Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill. No Eurasian need apply.

THE efficacy of MOTIVALA'S PREPARATIONS, viz. Cough Pills, Dysentrolyne and Diarrhœa Drops, Dinner Pills, Tooth Powder and Ringworm Powder, has been certified by very numerous European and Native Gentlemen, Merchants, Civil and Military Officers and qualified Medical Practioners. For handbills containing certificates of cures, apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Two TIGER CUBS, six months old. Apply to D. S., Police, Wardha, C. P.

CLEARANCE SALE at V. Shamjee and Co., Milliners. Prices reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. No reasonable offer will be refused. An early visit requested.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA (Rose Pekoe) at Re. 1-8 per lb; Fresh ground Mokha Coffee at Re 1-1 per lb; Supe for Java Cigars No 1, at Rs. 3 per 100.—Acknowledged best and cheapest House in India.—DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Aqua-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

WANTED a THIRD-CLASS ENGINEER who has thorough knowledge of Pressing and Ginning Factories. Apply with certificates to A. W. C., care of this paper.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

REPAIR of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain Watches and Clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding high testimonials of experience in the line. J. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watchmaker, 97, Medows Street.

MRS. M. CREAGH, Diplomaed Midwife, Ladies' Monthly Nurse, C.M.C., No. 6, Crawford Market Lines, Bombay.

STERLING SILVER WATCH CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Bar and Swivel complete, from Rs. 7 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PORTRAITS AND VIEWS of lying in state of His Grace the late Dr. PORTER, Archbishop of Bombay. Specimens at Fort Chapel and at Mackay & Co., Byculla, on and after Wednesday, the 9th inst.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KEKRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.—"Charges, Rs. 3 per day each. Hotel is now much more improved in accommodation, &c., than last year. Every precaution and care will be taken to give satisfaction to Passengers and Visitors. Proprietor possesses the best certificates."—SHAPOORJEE BOMUNJEE, Proprietor.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodating Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms moderate.

THE TASTE of the PUDDING lies in eating. Try "FOUNTAIN HOTEL," Mahableshwar. Reopens October. Airy rooms, good food, excellent view, facing west.

TO BE LET,—Two large and commodious GODOWNS at No. 50, 52 Tamarind Lane, Fort, lately in the occupation of James Greaves and Co. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BOTTLEWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar, Fort.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

NEW AND DECENT TENTS FOR HIRE. —Double-poled, Single-poled, Rowties, Shamianas Staff Sergeants, &c., &c. Apply MANAGER, Esplanade Gymkhana.

TO CAPITALISTS—A Chemist's Ærated Water Factory and General Business for Sale. Particulars on application to "CHEMIST," care of *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

AMMUNITION for the AIR-GUNS. No. 2 1,000 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Re. 1-8; No. 1, 500 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Rs. 3; Springs replaced Rs. 4. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

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Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED."

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THIS AFTERNOON,
At 6 o'clock,
Will be performed
AT THE TOWN HALL,
BARNETT'S CANTATA,
THE ANCIENT MARINER,

SOLOISTS—
MRS. WALKER.
MRS. ANDERSON.
MISS CARPENTER.
MR. CHISHOLM.
MR. HEADITCH.

Admission One Rupee. Payment at the Doors.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash, Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
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Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.
Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE
MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS! WALERS! WALERS!

TO ARRIVE at BOMBAY early in November a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3" in height, weight-carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba, on arrival.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

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BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered
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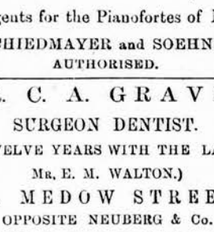
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.



This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
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Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS DUE TO MESSRS. PEARSE & Co., LD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

Under instructions from the Voluntary Liquidators of Messrs Pearse and Co., Ld., all the outstanding debts to the said liquidation will be sold at Public Auction, by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows streets, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m.

For particulars of outstandings, conditions of sale, &c., apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, October 8, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 7.

THE Specie shipments by last week's steamer for Bombay consisted of £110,00 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold. An extra sale of a lakh of wire Transfers on Madras was made by the Indian Consol on Saturday at 1s. 4 11-32d. which is the same rate as was obtained at the regular allotments on Wednesday, and for the additional five lakhs on Bombay on the following day. The week's Import of Linseed was 11,000 quarters, against 9,000 quarters imported during the previous week. There was no change in financial quotations on Saturday; and the latest news regarding Produce was included in our report under that evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	11,06,129
" " Branches	Dec.	"	2,81,547
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	16,73,261
Government Securities	Dec.	"	8,81,043
Loans	Dec.	"	5,44,999
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	1,31,157
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	1,22,173
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	17,08,166

As may be expected until the renewed requirements of an export trade begin to make themselves felt with the advent of the new crop of Cotton, money continues to flow into the coffers of the Presidency Bank, notwithstanding the recent reduction in the rate; and as will be seen from the above figures, the increase in the Cash Balance disclosed by the statement issued this afternoon is over 17 lakhs. The amount out on Loans had diminished materially, and on Bills discounted there had been some falling off; but the item amongst those which go to indicate the state of the trade demand, which shows the principal change in private deposits, in which there had been the large increase of some 16 ¾ lakhs, making the total decrease in trade requirements nearly 23½ lakhs. A considerable amount had been withdrawn from deposit by Government; but on the other hand, Securities had been realised to the extent of nearly 9 lakhs. Money in the bazaar remains in about the same position as it was a week ago, and accommodation is obtainable on previous terms.

COTTON.—A very quiet market again but without quotable change in rates, is our report concerning this staple to-day. There has been no return of enquiry worth mentioning from exporting loans for contracts in new Cotton, the only business on that line which has transpired being in a few hundred bales of "Fully Good" Bengals, contracted for at Rs. 195, for delivery by the 5th proximo; while in purchases of old stuff the day's business has been confined to a little Wadhwan, at Rs. 185-90; and Akola at Rs. 189 per candy.

The tenor of the official telegraphic news from the Cotton districts, made known totday, continues to be favourable, with a few exceptions, these being chiefly at Bellary, where the plants require fine weather; and at Wadhwan whence a cry still comes for more rain, although the fall had already exceeded the yearly average in that district by 6½ inches. At Broach also, where over ½ an inch of rain had been registered since the middle of last week, the plants needed fine weather; but the crop is reported to be healthy. In the Bengal circle, Cotton picking had become general at Agra, and arrivals were expected early at Cawnpore, while at Beawar the plants were showing bolls rapidly ripening. At Khangaum, in the Oomra circle, early arrivals were also looked for, picking having partially begun; while at Barsee the plants could scarcely look better. At Dhulia, in the same circle, the Cotton was ready for picking in some places; and at Jalgaum the bolls were ripening rapidly under the influence of favourable weather. From the Dhollera circle it is reported that the plants were flourishing in all the districts, including Wadhwan, its want of rain notwithstanding.

WHEAT.—Very little has transpired in this market to-day, shippers generally being out of it; but previous rates are still asked by dealers and obtained for the small lots changing hands, the tone remaining steady. It is telegraphed officially that the Wheat Crop is doing badly at Delhi, and that rain was much needed in the district generally, though the fall had been an inch above the yearly average.

SEEDS continue to be a quiet market. Only a moderate business has been done to-day in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, in the level of our last quotations, other descriptions being neglected but nominally unchanged in value. It is officially reported by wire that the *Gingelly* harvest is nearly completed at Hubli in the Dharwar Collectorate and that the out-turn as to quality is poor.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	794	bales.
Wheat	11,872	cwt.
Linseed	1,950	"
Rapeseed	3,625	"
Poppyseed	544	"
Castorseed	1,895	"

FREIGHTS are quiet as to business and steady as to rates. We hear that business has been done for Liverpool to-day at 21s. 3d per ton; and a liner is reported to have booked more easy for forward loading at 22s. per ton for shipment from January to June.

EXCHANGE has been quiet and steady, but with very little passing either way, and until the Calcutta markets open for active business again we cannot expect to see much alteration in rates here. A sale of private Telegraphic is reported at 1s. 4d.; and in one direction 1s. 4 11-32d. for wire Transfer has been available with the Banks. We quote ready sales as follows and forward 1-32d. higher.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·75.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER under the influence of the state of the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, has advanced 1-16 to ⅛ per cent., the Cash price for Fours having reached 99 1-16 which was also the closing rate, while for the next account there have been buyers at 98⅞. For the other denomination the rate has been put down to 102.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal of fluctuation in Mill shares to-day, but this scrip has mostly been in demand at better rates. Press shares have been neglected. In Miscellaneous, Bombay and Burma Trading are Rs. 15 and Rs. 5 for the first and second issue respectively, Bombay Ice shares have been in demand at Rs. 89, and many have changed hands at this price: Bank Shares are unaltered.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ZANZIBAR, OCT. 7.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Barawa left here for Bombay to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ " "	6-4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	86½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	65⅜
4½ per cent. "	69⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	42 11-16d.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-12-9
Carolas	" 217
Mexican Dollars	" 224
Five-Franc Pieces	" 385
Bar Silver, 17¼ be tarness	" 106-6
Gold Leaf	" 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 23-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 23-9
London Bar Gold, 100 touch	" 23-8
Pekin do.	" 23-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99
Four-and-a-half per cent	102½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds	961

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH

ASQUITH—Sept 7, wife of Frank Asquith, of Wimbledon and Bombay, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GRIFFITH—LOVELL—Sept 18, at St Mathias', Earl's-court, Dr R G Griffith, of Allahabad, N-W P, India, to Edith Lilian Grinstead, daughter of late John Lovell, of Newbridge-hill, Bath, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras Presidency.

MACMULLEN—RICE—Aug 31, at St Peter's Church, Dublin, G R MacMullen, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, to Annie Eleanor, daughter of late Spring Rice, Marhill Cahir, co Tipperary.

MAILLARD—DE VITRE—Sept 9, at St Joh's Church, Burgess-hill, Julien Alexander Ferdinand Maillard, son of late Monsieur Maillard, of Fontaine Simon, Eure et Loire, France, to Helen, daughter of late Major J D de Vitre, 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers.

DEATHS.

BRUERE—Sept 12, at Weymouth, Augusta Bruere, widow of James Graham Sadler Bruere, late of Madras Civil Service, aged 81.

CRAWFORD—Sept 12, at Bayswater, W Maria Theresa, widow of late Willi am Crawford, Barrister-at-law and Judge, Bombay Presidency.

GARBETT—At Southsea, Esther Garbett, widow of late Christopher Garbett, M D, H E I C S, aged 71.

GARDEN—Sept 11, A Garden, M D, Brigade Surgeon, Bengal Retired.

GREEN—Sept 12, at Broadstairs, Colonel H Green, Madras Retired.

GREEN—Sept 12, at St Peter's Kent, Col H Green, late of the 18th Madras Native Infantry, son of late John Green, of Margate, aged 81.

RAYMOND—Sept 15, at Middleton Rectory, Essex, Rev O Raymond, LL B, aged 67.

READE—Sept 11, F E Reade, Esq, late Bengal Civil Service.

ROYSTON-PIGOTT—Sept 14, at Eastbourne, George West Royston-Pigott, M D, F R S, aged 70.

THOMAS—Sept 13, E C G Thomas, Esq, late Madras Civil Service.

THORNTON—Sept 15, at Brighton, John Thornton, late H E I C S, of South Kensington, formerly Secretary to Government, N W P, aged 80.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HICKMAN—Sept 23, at Murree, the wife of Major Stopford Hickman, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

PATERSON—Sept 27, at Dalhousie, the wife of the Rev R McCheyne Paterson, (Church of Scotland Mission, Gujrat, Punjab), of a son.

DEATH.

STUART—Oct 3, at No 15, Strand, Calcutta, Colin Lang, the beloved son of James Nicholson and Ellen E Stuart, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1889.

A GENERATION has passed since the Government of India was transferred to the Crown, and the opportunity has been taken by the Secretary of State to publish a brief review of some of the results of the administration during that time. No Native State has been annexed, and the map of India would present the same features in 1889 as it did in 1858, were it not for the small acquisitions at the foot of the Bhutan Hills and the parts around Quetta for the defence of the frontier. Upper Burma also has been forced upon us; but that can scarcely be said to form part of India proper. On the other hand, numerous petty States which have been administered by Government while the young princes were under tutelage have been restored, sometimes unfortunately to the misgovernment denounced by Sir Lepel Griffin. Notably, Mysore, with a revenue and population exceeding all other acquisitions, has been restored to a native dynasty in faithful pursuance of the policy of self-denial inaugurated by the Queen's Proclamation; and Baroda was restored after its ruler had forfeited his title to his throne. In internal administration the great work of the census of 1871 followed by the more careful examination of 1881 has afforded the most accurate information of the numbers and density of the population and of their general distribution and occupation. Latterly the condition of the people has formed the subject of careful enquiry and elaborate report, while definite proposals have been formulated for the relief of the congested districts, and Government is now in the position of an able physician who has patiently studied the causes and symptoms of disease and can prescribe a suitable remedy with some confidence of success. For the benefit of the public and the cause of science, the facts regarding the rainfall, the crops, the course of prices, the movement of traffic, and births and deaths are published regularly. With a view to efficiency, and yielding to the cry of "India for the Indians," the employment and the pay of natives has been largely, perhaps too largely, increased, to the exclusion of Europeans and Eurasians from the uncovenanted services, which is more than a doubtful gain, and which the Public Service Commission has proposed to remedy. The work of the different departments has increased fourfold, and has been met by the grant of power and responsibility to heads of departments. In finance the local Governments have secured a large measure of freedom within the limits of their assignments. Magistrates and Judges have larger summary powers, and the indulgence of appeals has been restrained, while the Municipalities and District Boards do a large amount of local work which formerly devolved upon the executive.

In Legislation this period of thirty years has given birth to those great codes which are the glory of India. A chapter on Civil Wrong and others on Insurance and on Carriers have been proposed, but for the time being are not forced upon public attention. Every Government has its special land law and almost every department has its special Act, so that for clearness and facility of reference to the law no country is perhaps on an equality with India. This simplification of law has enabled Government to appoint a large number of native Judges and Magistrates whose training in their legal duties can now be far more satisfactorily secured. With increasing experience they receive higher powers and carry out their duties with intelligence and honesty. The Supreme Courts, with their old-world procedure so ill-adapted to India, have been abolished and High Courts administering a rational procedure have been substituted, while in the districts the judicial service has been separated from the revenue, with a view to secure a properly trained staff for the judicature. The Magistrates are distinct from the police, and rarely interfere with executive matters, and the entire separation of the Magistrates from the executive police would be in most parts of India a nominal reform. The police is still a weak point in the administration, detective ability is small, and great reliance is placed upon confessions. It is so much easier to beat a man to make him confess than to walk about in the sun to collect evidence. Yet the organisation has vastly improved, and dacoities and other forms of forcible lawlessness have been suppressed. India is now as peaceful and free from violent crime as it ever will be. The condition of jails has been greatly improved and the fear is that a prisoner's life is too easy and wanting in deterrent influence.

While British India has been rendered peaceful and directed to industrial pursuits, the condition of Native States has not been neglected. The influence and example of upright and energetic Political Residents have been employed in pressing upon the attention of princes those reforms which are the outcome and indications of good government. It is not an easy task to curb their extravagance and induce them to apply their revenues to those useful purposes which tend to improve the condition of their people, to make justice regular and pure, to foster education, to promote public works, and to encourage trade. Yet much has been accomplished. There is not a Native State which does not show signs of good government, although the results attained in some are far better than those achieved in others. Roads have been made and railways are rapidly following, trade restraints are being withdrawn, the police has been improved, and the grosser forms of injustice are compelled to be put out of sight. In the large imperial items of revenue, such as opium, salt, and liquor, satisfactory arrangements have been made with the States, and they do not give much cause for the interference of Government. A great deal remains to be done to reduce taxation and to improve the administration of justice, but what has been done is an earnest of that which will be done. No Native State can be allowed for long to lag behind in the march of improvement. Yet, after all, the golden age of a Native State is when its administration lapses to the dominant power during a long minority. Then reforms can be introduced rapidly, and the State brought into order and in a line with British districts can be restored with guarantees that the arrangements made shall be respected and continued.

The lessons of the Mutiny have not been forgotten. The English army of 40,000 men has been increased to 72,000, and the Native Army of 250,000 men has been reduced to 152,000, and out of 103 batteries of artillery 88 are manned by Europeans. But this force, numerically smaller, is better armed and better equipped, and with the assistance of the railways can be concentrated on any point with the utmost facility. Three thousand soldiers suffice for Bengal, and the rest of the army is available for more turbulent provinces. Twenty thousand Volunteers make a satisfactory auxiliary force, and a native Reserve is being created. The questions of transport and commissariat are not easy of solution, but great improvements have been made and perfection is aimed at. The Staff Corps has come into existence within the last thirty years and when cured of its superabundance of Generals and its expensive retiring allowances will not on the whole be a disappointment to its originators. The position of the officers in it has improved. The possibility of a Russian attack on India is now admitted; the indolent security in which we were lulled has been dispelled, and we have endeavoured to make the North-West impregnable. We have now opposed to Russia a line of formidables defences, outside of which is a friendly Afghanistan and inside is a host of British troops, intrepid English, sturdy Sikh, and active Gurkha, ranged under the flag which to them has been the signal of victory for generations. Emphatically peace and public works has been the motto of the last thirty years, and beneficent reforms have followed in their train.

CONSIDERABLE interest was beginning to be felt in the by-elections now pending, wrote our London correspondent when the mail left. Poor Mr. Seymour Keay is not finding things quite smooth in Elgin. Some surprise was expressed that a perfect stranger to the district and so comparatively unknown a politician should have been so readily accepted by the Liberals of the northern constituency. *Veni vidi, vici*, Mr. Keay might have exclaimed a week ago; but to-day he would have to describe his position in less boastful language. For some reason or other—the newspapers say it is owing to his advanced, not to say revolutionary, views on the land and other questions—Mr. Keay is by no means a *persona grata* to a good many of the Elgin Gladstonians, and pressure is being brought upon him to retire in favour of a Mr. Crombie, Sir Hercules Robinson, or some other man, who will unite the party. The danger of swopping horses under certain circumstances is great, but in the present attitude of the anti-Keayites the chances of the Gladstonians keeping the seat appear to be, to say the least, problematical. The situation is very peculiar. No previous instance can be recalled of a candidate in a by-election after being officially accepted, being obliged to retire in consequence of the dissatisfaction of his own political friends. An experienced electioneer expressed the opinion that if Mr. Seymour Keay gave way to another candidate it would prevent his ever coming forward again as a Parliamentary character. If Mr. Keay should take the same view of the matter, he may decide to defy the discontented and persist in his candidature. The *St. James's Gazette* makes some playful comments on Mr. Keay's hard case. Says the mirror of orthodox Toryism Lord Randolph would style it:—"His (Mr. Keay's) programme—including Home Rule for Scotland, Disestablishment of the Scotch Church, free land, abolition of private fishing rights (on the ground that water, like earth and air, should be open to all), and a few other reforms—might have seemed comprehensive enough. Apparently not. Pressed further as to (1) whether he was in favour of a republic, Mr. Keay thought the question premature; (2) whether he was a Socialist, he declined the title. And when the chairman came to the rescue by proposing Mr. Keay as a fit and proper representative, and, after a pause, suggested that some one should second the motion, a rude voice answered, "Ye'll ha'e to do it yersel,' for there's nae ither." Eventually the "ither" was found, but the Radical Scot must be hard to satisfy.

THE Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab has written an elaborate report on the cholera epidemic which visited the province under his control during the year ended March last. No less than 14,938 persons, a number equal to the population of a second-class city, succumbed to the terrible disease, an increase of something like 75 per cent. on the previous year. The general impression was that the disease was imported from Jummoo, but the Sanitary Commissioner does not agree with this, being convinced that it came from the frontier and the most generally accepted theory is that it came by way of the river from Kashmir, where there was an epidemic several months before its outbreak in any part of the Punjab. But the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason whatever to believe that the disease last year originated from germs which had been latent since the preceding year, and sanitary officers in the Punjab are instructed to lose no opportunity of ascertaining and recording the facts connected with the outbreaks of epidemic disease. The sanitary condition of the Punjab is apparently far from satisfactory; fevers have been prevalent. The water-logged and low marshy lands explain these, and Government, now awaking to the desirability of removing them, strongly urges upon the local authorities the necessity for draining and otherwise improving these fever-breeding tracts, towards the accomplishment of which it is prepared to give grants-in-aid and facilitate loans on terms which can be afforded. Some such steps as these have long been wished for, and the Punjab is to be congratulated upon at length seeing signs of the accomplishment of a much-needed improvement.

WHEN Sir W. Tindal Robertson, whom the Central News reports to have committed suicide, entered Parliament three years ago, he was said by the *Pall Mall* to have done so with two special qualifications. In the first place, it was said, he had the unanimous vote of the ladies of the town, a fact, which the *Pall Mall* remarked, probably accounted for the Queen having knighted him. And the second, that he succeeded Mr. Fawcett as the blind member for Brighton. In earlier life, our contemporary tells us, he was a well-known and successful physician, but his sight began to fail in 1873, and he had when returned been blind for some years. "Unhappily, his physical blindness has only strengthened his political vigour and for some years he has been chairman of the Brighton Tory Caucus," continued the writer. Sir Tindal was born in 1825 at Bath, educated at a grammar school at Grantham, and studied medicine at University College Hospital, afterwards taking his M. D. at Edinburgh, and a medical degree also at Paris. He was a member of the Royal Commission on the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb, a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and a frequent contributor to the medical press.

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram from their agent at Suez intimating that the Egyptian Government has removed quarantine against arrivals from Bombay.

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram from their agent at Aden intimating that quarantine has been removed against arrivals from Bombay at that Port.

THE *Figaro*, of September 21, writes:—"I am able, on the authority of the *Bombay Gazette*, the leading paper in India, to make the announcement that a most painful sensation has been caused in the Madras Presidency, and in medical circles throughout India, on its becoming known that the Brigadier-General of the Madras Army—a distinguished and highly-esteemed officer—has recently been invalided home by a medical board on account of leprosy. My contemporary states that "this unfortunate officer goes home to die a loathsome death, one of the victims of the fatuous neglect year upon year of the guardians of public health in India"; but, in speaking of the Brigadier-General, it apparently overlooks the fact that there are four or five Brigadier-Generals of the Madras Army. It would have been as well, for various reasons, to have mentioned the name of the officer referred to. The fact, however, of an English officer being stricken with leprosy is startling enough to create a sensation in this country also, and to quicken the movement for the erection of hospitals in India, to which I referred last week. From the Cape I hear that the report of the Committee on Leprosy shows that the disease is on the increase there, that cases are among the natives, though twenty per cent. of Europeans are on Robben Island."

THE following Parliamentary Papers relating to India were issued the week before the mail left—(1). Report of the Proceedings of the Conference on Indian Wheat Impurities held at the India Office on May 8, 1889. This report has been corrected by the several gentlemen who addressed the meeting. (2). Return of Contract between the Secretary of State for India and the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, referring to the Teak Forests of Upper Burma and Correspondence relating thereto. (3). Report on Sanitary Measures in India in 1887-88.

Home News writes:—"The most ridiculous bit of bluster ever uttered by a mob orator is put to the credit of Mr. Burns. Replying to certain criticisms on the strike which had appeared in the *Saturday Review*, Mr. Burns 'regretted that the days of duelling were over.' If they were not, Mr. Burns, no doubt, means that he would send a challenge to the editor. Now the editor of the *Saturday Review*, Mr. Walter Pollock, happens to be one of the very few really accomplished swordsmen in England. He is the author of the volume on 'Fencing' in the Badminton Library, and would probably be happy to oblige Mr. Burns in any place permitted by the law. In 'punching heads' Mr. Burns may be as redoubtable as he pretends; but in handling the cold steel we should prefer to back Mr. Walter Pollock."

IT is not every day that we hear of a Commander-in-Chief being robbed, remarks a contemporary; but it appears that a Gurkha Sepoy, named Mahabir Thapa of the 1-4th Battalion, has had the audacity to abscond from Simla with a sum of Rs. 200 belonging to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. A handsome reward has been offered by the Commandant of his regiment for his apprehension. This incentive will, it is hoped, expedite his capture.

THE Government of India has decided that the extra expenditure incurred in conveying His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to open the "Lansdowne" Bridge at Sukkur and to the Khojak and back by special trains after the bridge had been opened, should be debited to the Bridge account.

THE *Figaro* hears that the business arrangements for Prince Albert Victor's Indian tour have all been placed in the hands of the well-known Eastern agency and banking firm, Messrs. King, Seymour, and Co., of which Mr. H. S. King, M.P., is the senior partner. For several years past the agency for British residents in India has been almost monopolised by this firm, which at one time, it may be remembered, were publishers, having taken over the business of Strachan and Co., and with it Lord Tennyson's books. But the Eastern business grew so r

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE SHIPPING DISASTER IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

A boat with twenty-six hands of the ill-fated steamer Geographic, which foundered after collision with the Sailer on Wednesday, arrived at St. Pierre yesterday; the men being in an exhausted condition.

Nine men are still missing, and it is now feared they are lost.

TERRIFIC HURRICANE IN SARDINIA.

LOSS OF THIRTY LIVES.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

A terrific hurricane, attended by loss of life, swept over Sardinia yesterday.

Trees were uprooted, houses blown down, and upwards of a hundred persons buried beneath the debris of the fallen buildings.

Thirty lives were lost.

SUICIDE OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON. Oct. 7.

Sir W. Tindal Robertson, who has represented Brighton in the Conservative interest since November 1886, committed suicide in that town yesterday.

No reason for the rash act is assigned.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

PARIS, Oct. 6.

The elections here are now complete. The Government has secured successes in twenty-one constituencies and General Boulanger in fourteen.

PARIS, Oct. 7.

The election results declared this morning show the Government to have secured a hundred and eighteen seats, and their opponents forty-eight.

The results in seventeen constituencies only are now to be declared.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ELECTIONS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 7.

The result of one hundred and fifty-three for the second ballot elections is so far known, and one hundred and eight Republican and forty-five Opposition candidates have been elected.

The Government are generally satisfied with the result, though fourteen more Boulangists have been elected in Paris. Count de Rochefort has been defeated at Belleville by the Socialists.

BULGARIAN AFFAIRS.

SOFIA, Oct. 6.

The Bulgarian semi-official *Svoboda* urges the Porte to decide in favour of recognizing Prince Ferdinand, otherwise Bulgaria will be obliged to act independently.

THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE AT FLENSBURG.

FLENSBURG, Oct. 6.

The dock-labourers here have struck work. They demand increased wages.

SUICIDE OF SIR W. TINDAL ROBERTSON.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Sir W. Tindal Robertson, Conservative Member for Brighton, who has long been ailing, has committed suicide.

ZANZIBAR AFFAIRS.

Advices from Zanzibar state that Captain Wissmann has notified to the leading Indian traders at Bagamoyo that the caravan route is now open to the interior. He also offers to render them every assistance.

THE BENGAL NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

The statement that the Bengal North-Western Railway have obtained the working of the Tirhoot State Railway is premature; but the Secretary of State has re-opened communications with the company regarding the terms on which such an arrangement may be concluded.

CHANGE OF APPOINTMENT AT MANDALAY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elles, R.A., late Secretary to the Defence Committee, will act for Colonel Gatacre as Deputy Quartermaster-General during the latter's absence at Mandalay.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S TOUR IN INDIA.

The Nawab of Tonk has offered the services of his uncle and Prime Minister, Mahomed Obeidullah Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Foreign Office, with the view to his being attached to the suite of Prince Albert Victor during his Indian tour. Nawab Obeidullah Khan was member of Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission to Cabul in Lord Lytton's time.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOT.

Sir Charles Elliott, the Public Works Member, leaves Simla on the 24th instant, and travels *via* Ajmere and Chitor to Bombay, halting at Bombay on the 29th. He arrives at Bangalore on November 2nd; Trichinopoly on the 4th; Periyar on the 6th; Tanjore on the 10th; Madras on the 11th; Bezvada on the 20th; Hyderabad on the 21st; and Pachora on the 24th; and thence goes *via* Bhosawal and Itarsi over the Indian Midland Railway, reaching Jhansi on the 27th, and eventually arriving in Calcutta on the 30th. The Director-General of Railways will accompany Sir Charles Elliott from Trichinopoly to Dhond, and Mr. O'Callaghan, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, from Bombay to Bangalore, and from Madras to Wadi Junction.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

The tenth anniversary of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India this evening was well attended, Mr. Crole, C.S., presiding. The report showed that notwithstanding Mr. White's death, which was frequently referred to in the proceedings, the Association has made progress in the year. After some remarks by the Dewan Bahadur Ragoonath Row, the Rev. Mr. Foley, Principal, Corrie's Grammar School; urged the necessity of Eurasian boys being educated up to the higher standard; also to learn the vernaculars. Mr. Crole made a long speech, freely discussing Eurasian merits and faults. Of the 25,000 Eurasians in the Madras Presidency there were only 263 members of that Association, which was not creditable to the Eurasians nor to the Europeans. The real secret of the failure of the Association regarding numbers was that the leaders of the Eurasian community held back what they had no right to; they were not following English precedents. They tried to show themselves as Europeans when fortune shone upon them. It was not European-like to be ashamed of their origin. He hoped at future anniversaries the Association would secure the attendance of high officials as leaders of the Society. Then the bulk of the Eurasians would be attracted. The Association's report repudiated the assertion that it was a political association. Speaking of the Congress Mr. Crole said, it is now in a transition stage, and is only getting over its first infancy; but it still suffers from childish ailments. These would be remedied, and he saw no reason why that Association should not sympathise with the Congress. But he urged the Eurasians to look to Europeans for assistance rather than natives.

LONDON IN SEPTEMBER.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Bad is the case of the journalist at this sadly slack period of the year, when his ordinary resources of providing sustenance for the daily reader are used up, and the failure or success of marriage, the proven or non-proven of poisoning cases are worn threadbare—when even the resurrection of the convenient sea serpent from the temporary oblivion of the vasty deep fails to attract the public. Then is the journalist driven to desperate deeds—he must make news somehow or somewhere. The daily reader, hungering and thirsting after information, must be supplied. And if good, solid, wholesome food—parliamentary debates or addresses to constituents, the brown bread of literary nutriment, a little dry perhaps, but invigorating—is not to be had, then he must give them anything to keep them from dying of inanition—even the indigestible sweets and unwholesome pastry of gossip and small talk. And gossip is to most people always welcome. The history of the rise and fall of gossip need never be written. When and where the first goodies started it—in the gardens around Eden, in the ark on Ararat, or among the tents of Abraham, does not very much matter. The written traditions of the world's doings give proof that it was known and practised in tent and field and cave; and later on, in carved temples and luxurious Roman bath with the same gusto as in these degenerate days when scandal-mongering has almost attained to the dignity of a science. A little while back it was mostly indulged in by old ladies over their dish of tea; then with the penny post came written gossip in delicately rose-tinted and scented notes that carried the latest "on dit" far and near.

Now with the march of progress comes printed gossip; and tales that last century would have been whispered in the boudoir, are now printed in bold type with a sensational heading and sold by the dozen for a penny. Printed gossip, of course, lacks a great deal of the piquancy of the spoken article. There is a finality about it, too, that is unpleasant from every point of view. It either does not go far enough, or it goes a great deal too far. One constantly hears it said: Why did they not tell all the circumstances as they meddled with my concerns at all? That is just it. Printed gossip generally stops short too soon. This splendid institution, the personality page of our daily paper, the invention of which we owe, among many greater and better things, to our go-ahead inquisitive cousins, Jonathan, is a failure, because of its inaccuracy and incompleteness. Which of us would not be flattered by having our concise little pocket biography written up and published even during our lifetimes. We are all human; we have mostly our little vanities, and few of us would object to see our names in print, and to have the true tale of our lives sold to an interested public. But to have one solitary episode, picked out and enlarged on and given to the world as typical of our whole lives and characters, that is decidedly objectionable. Yet these biographical scraps are the fashion of the day. To suit the scope of their papers, the editors of Fleet Street and the Strand have to draw the line somewhere; sometimes it is drawn when the column's length is filled; sometimes, because of inability to go any farther, ignorance of the subject blocks the way. Or it may be fear of the consequences of telling tales, that pulls the historian sharp up when his readers have just begun to feel interested. For he knows there are other institutions besides the gossiping business in which the age excels. There are libel actions, and damages assessed thereon which draw the hardest and fastest line of any. I daresay, if the statistics of libel cases were gone into, one would discover that their origin was the dearth of legitimate news and that it was another exemplification of the old proverb that Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of August 31, was hard up for news, and so it copied from the *New York Tribune* a half page of gossip, entitled "The Authoress of Robert Elsmere, a personal sketch of Mrs. Humphry Ward." I suppose every one has seen it, for it appeared during the following days in almost every paper in England, Ireland, Scotland, besides San Francisco and the Colonies. As a sketch, it was correctly named, for it was like many artists' efforts at transcribing nature roughly put in, highly-coloured, and not very accurate in detail. Dublin as a literary centre is described as possessing a club called the "Cosmopolitan, which is not exactly correct, for the name is the "Contemporary," and though one title may be as good as another, and we agree with Shakespeare that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, as a matter of convenience, when seeking for the Club, which meets at the chambers of Mr. C. H. Oldham, in College Green, it is as well to know that it is called Contemporary and not Cosmopolitan. The article goes on:—"The relationship between Mrs. Humphry Ward and her father, Mr. Thomas Arnold, is the foundation of Robert Elsmere—the intellectual and moral relationship—for, all gossip to the contrary, it is true that the evolution and devolution of her father's religious beliefs, the daughter found the genesis of her hero-preacher." This is mistake number two. On better authority than that of the correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, I have it that Robert Elsmere's character was not founded on her father's. A creation of the authoress' own, Robert Elsmere may have had traits of mind that had a family resemblance; for the hero of a novel is the child of its author and must needs take after him or her, even as we see artists make their ideal faces beautiful in the likeness of their sisters and their mothers, though not copied from them. The third slip from the truth is speaking of Mr. Thomas Arnold as severed from the Roman Catholic Church. I have the highest authority for contradicting it, as Mr. Thomas Arnold declares himself to be a Romon Catholic.

There was a great effort made to draw Mrs. Humphry Ward into a discussion on the question, "Would the world be as moral without Christianity," but it failed, even such a red rag waved out as the assertion: that there was no morality left in the world, except among the aristocracy, resulted in her shaking her head negatively and making a move homewards. That was, said a friend of mine, who belongs to the College Green Assembly, of all evenings I was there one of the most unutterably dull, and yet the *New York Tribune* correspondent, and a number of news-starved periodicals made good copy out of it. Mrs. Bryant, professor of mathematics, at one of the principal girls' colleges in London, another well-known woman as a speaker and writer, though in a different line from Mrs. Humphry Ward, will open a debate on education at the Contemporary Club on Saturday. In so advanced an educational centre as Dublin, where there has always been a recognition of women's equal talents and rights to share equal advantages of learning with men, the debate is sure to be well sustained and interesting. On Friday Mrs. Bryant will expound her views in a lecture on education, which will give those who intend to enter the lists with her as opponents at the Contemporary an opportunity of studying her points, and preparing, if necessary, to contest them. Mrs. Bryant is a Northern Irish woman, fair, bright, attractive, and a widow, who since her husband's death has taken her various university degrees, and turned her talents to their true account.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears that Sir Charles Crosthwaite, now on leave, is preparing for the Government of India an elaborate memorandum on the progress of the work of pacification and settlement in Upper Burma during the last three years. It is intended to be an answer to the statements which have been published in this country in regard to the state of the province. The official view is that Sir Charles Bernard and Sir Charles Crosthwaite, aided by a band of able and devoted officers, have been singularly successful in their task.

The intelligent foreigner does not always quite fathom our little ways. An English gentleman was married at Antwerp the other day. When the experimental pair left the Hotel de Ville their English friends peppered them, in that polite way which so tickles the newly-married, with rice and old shoes. This friendly greeting was mistaken by the presiding policeman for a hostile demonstration; he at once summoned a file of soldiers to his assistance, and the secretary of the English Club was marched into the guard-room under a strong escort. After many explanations, the prisoner emerged from his temporary confinement amid a roar of laughter and the profuse apologies of the zealous officials.

THE HYDERABAD CHLOROFORM COMMISSION.

From medical papers received by the last mail, writes the *Madras Mail*, we are informed that Dr. Lauder Brunton, the eminent physiologist, and author of the best work in English on Therapeutics, is coming out to India to conduct a series of experiments with chloroform on dogs. In 1887 a Commission was appointed by the Government of H. H. the Nizam, at the suggestion of Surgeon-Major Edward Lawrie, M.B., of the Bengal Medical Department, and Residecy Surgeon, Hyderabad, to enquire into the effects produced by this drug on animals, and to account, if possible, for the singular immunity from death which attended the administration of this anæsthetic by some surgeons, and notably by the late Mr. Syme of Edinburgh. Medical opinion, is divided as to the immediate cause of death which sometimes attends chloroform administration. On one side there is the London School, strongly believing that death in such cases is the results of a sudden stoppage of the heart's action; while on the other the Edinburgh surgeons, including Mr Lawrie, who is an old assistant of Mr Syme, hold that the lungs are primarily affected, and that respiratory embarrassment always precedes a fatal termination. The Hyderabad Commission consisted of a President, Surgeon P. Hehir, M.D., F.R.C.S., and two members, Mr. Kelly, S. M. S., and Mr. Chamarette, a graduate of the local Medical School. Dr. Hehir is the Health Officer of Chudderghat, and lecturer in Pathology and Histology in the Hyderabad Medical School; while each of the members has charge of a large hospital, the operating surgeon of which is Surgeon-Major Lawrie. The Commission experimented on over a hundred dogs, and the results were embodied in a report which was read before H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, when he distributed the prizes to the students of the Medical School in 1888. The report showed that in every case of death attending inhalation of this drug, certain premonitory signs were always to be seen in the breathing, and that by closely watching these signs death could be averted. The subject was next discussed in the columns of the *Lancet*, and this journal as the mouthpiece of the London School of Medicine upheld the prevalent idea of what is called "Chloroform syncope," and discredited the results arrived at by the Hyderabad Commission. So matters stood until a month or two ago, when the Nizam's Government, appreciating the importance of the subject, offered, with its usual generosity, £1,000 to be placed at the disposal of the *Lancet* for the purpose of sending out a scientist to confirm or disprove Surgeon-Major Lawrie's experiments. The Medical Profession may be congratulated on the choice made by the *Lancet*.

EXCESSIVE WORK IN THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

In the remarks of the Madras Government on the report on Civil Justice for 1888, it is noticed that the work on the Appellate Side increased enormously, first appeals having advanced by 20 per cent., and second appeals by 36 per cent. in the year. The decisions of almost every class of Subordinate Court were appealed against more frequently than before, and though for nine out of the ten working months, a sixth Judge was sitting, and the disposals were largely in excess of previous years, the arrears increased. "If," the Government observes, "the same rate of institutions as prevailed in the year under report continues, it will evidently tax the utmost powers of even six Judges to keep pace with it." There was a substantial reduction in the average durations of the appeals decided. Doubtless this acceleration of justice exerted an influence on the number of appeals. When disposals are not likely to happen until the dim and distant future, litigants are more disposed to accept the decisions of Subordinate Courts, than when the High Court is enabled to do its work comparatively quickly. The greater the number of Judges or the more efficient the power of the High Court, the greater may be the work of the Court on its Appellate Side. The surplus of Civil Courts receipts over charges was Rs. 7,93,190 in 1888. Deducting Rs. 39,448 additional expenditure sanctioned for the improvement of the position of the processerving establishment, a profit was made of nearly 7½ lakhs, after paying the salary of the sixth Judge of the High Court.—*Mail*.

CONCESSION-MONGERING AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

The *Economist* says:—It is high time some definite particulars were given regarding a scheme vaguely spoken of as a "railway from Chittagong to East Bengal," which it is alleged is to be accompanied with a concession of three thousand square miles of "waste land," or the right of "prospecting" in such large tract for "gold or petroleum," a mineral combination which may be commended to the attention of the School of Mines. The question was raised in course of the random Indian Budget debate; but the circumstance that compels attention to the secret negotiations, now presumably proceeding at the India Office, is the peculiar tone and drift of such reply as the Under-Secretary of State thought fit to offer. With reference to the proposals for the Chittagong Railway, said Sir John Gorst, "the hon. member for Northampton again showed himself anxious to do the work of the Secretary of State for India. The hon. member wanted all the proposals and opinions of everybody disclosed to the House, and the contract to be settled in the House instead of in the India Office. Certain proposals had been made concerning this railway, including a large grant of waste land; they had been submitted to the Secretary of State, who had considered them, but had not so far approved of them." Here Sir George Campbell interjected the query, "Where is the waste land?" To this Sir John replied, "He could not tell," and he then proceeded in this extraordinary strain—"He objected to the fussy kind of interference in the executive business of the Government of India to which some honorable members were addicted before the Secretary of State had the materials to form a decision. This arose from the anxiety of hon. members to do the business of the Secretary of State, instead of minding their own business, which was to criticise the Government's action *when it had been determined on*; their business was not to attempt by agitation and threats to exert an undue influence upon the executive department of the Government *before action had been taken*." Now, as to this petulant little lecture it might seem to raise certain constitutional questions which it might be inconvenient for the India Office to answer. The authoritative dicta comprised in the passages we have italicised do demand the immediate attention of practical men. This is no mere question of some yet undivulged new method of railway exploitation in India; but it is evidently accompanied by negotiations, relating to extensive public property, that are being pursued by private parties for their own individual profit. And in this instance it is not the resources of a native State that are to be manipulated, but lands and mineral deposits that are assumed to be under the direct control of the Government of India. With the conduct of certain members of the Indian Council and their friends regarding the Deccan Mining Concession still fresh in the public mind, the Under-Secretary could ill afford to treat the question of the inchoate Chittagong concessions in the highty-tighty fashion to which we draw attention.

It is believed, says a home paper, that the Government will make a determined effort, next session, to settle the Irish question. In official and semi-official circles it is stated that some very ingenious proposals have come before Lord Salisbury, who is now studying them at his leisure, and that he is inclined to adopt a policy boldly embodying Mr. Chamberlain's views in favour of a local Government system not unlike that of departmental councils in France. The Liberal Unionists are fairly unanimous in the policy recommended; but the Premier, it is stated, is anxious to give effect, not only to their views, but to embody in his scheme principles that will commend themselves to Irish advocates of Land Reform. In Liberal Unionist circles it is confidently anticipated that Lord Salisbury's constructive policy will, if realised as at present privately sketched, ensure for him the gratitude of coming generations; and in any case he is regarded as solely able to deal with a most complicated problem. Meanwhile Conservatives and Liberal Unionists are on more intimate terms with each other, especially at head-quarters, than has ever been the case in former years with political allies, and the existing alliance now seems so thoroughly sealed that it will require all Mr. Gladstone's efforts, and the efforts of his subordinates, to make an inroad into the phalanx of the Conservative forces that oppose him. His chief discomfiture is to be found in the fact that the Salisbury Cabinet is about to inaugurate a most active policy of constructive legislation, and this on the most Conservative lines.

The Agricultural Society of Vienna announce their intention of holding an exhibition to cover the entire fields of agriculture and forestry next summer. The exhibition will open in May, and the managers are already prepared to enter into correspondence with intending contributors abroad.

LORD DUFFERIN ON INDIA.

The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava was entertained at a banquet in Belfast on the 19th ult. There was a large and brilliant assemblage, the nobility and gentry in the surrounding Ulster districts joining in paying honour to the ex-Viceroy of India. The Mayor of Belfast presided, and, after the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the health of our welcome guest was given. It was most enthusiastically received.

Lord Dufferin, in reply, dealt chiefly with India without disparagement to either of the sister kingdoms. He could say with perfect truth that both Ireland as a whole and Ulster as a province have imported a vast amount of ability, industry, and valour into the Indian civil and military services. Why, gentlemen, to whom at this very moment has been entrusted as Viceroy the supreme conduct of Indian affairs? Is it not to a great Kerry nobleman—the Marquis of Lansdowne? Who is governing 30 millions of Indian subjects in Madras with exceptional success and ability? Why, a Bourke, of Mayo—Lord Connemara. Who is it now commands the armies of the Queen in India with the universal acceptation both of the public and the Government? Is it not a Waterford hero—the victor of Candahar—Sir Frederick Roberts? Who, again, has succeeded in what—considering the difficulties of the task—was a marvellously short period in reducing Burma to submission, or—what was even more troublesome—the hill tribes that surround Burma? Has it not been Sir George White, a most distinguished soldier, of whom his native Antrim may well be proud. And who is the able financier that has contrived, in spite of the treacherous debilitated and ever depreciating rupee, to evolve a surplus out of impending deficit? Has it not been Sir David Barbour, whom they were entitled to claim as a Belfast man? In saying that he felt he was not trenching upon any burning political question. The British Empire could never get on without Irishmen. His lordship then proceeded to speak of the prosperity of India, and said that kingdoms and principalities which for hundreds of years had been continually devastated by successive wars and internecine conflicts were now peaceful and secure in amicable juxtaposition. A justice which formerly was never known in India and is not known in any Oriental Government under the sun protects alike the rights and property of the poorest peasant and the wealthiest zemindar. Extensive lines of railway not only unite all the great centres of population and of industry, but have, in a great measure, penetrated all those districts which were once the theatres of the most disastrous famines. Universities, colleges, and schools offering free education to the entire population were to be found in every town—nay, almost every village and hamlet. British manufacturing energy and enterprise have supplied millions with all the necessaries of life and have taught them in their turn to establish in their own land rival looms and industries, while above all the standards of moral obligation which prevail in the West have vindicated their authority and planted their sanctions both in the courts of justice and in the counting-houses of Hindoostan. His lordship concluded with a brief reference to the wonderful prosperity of Belfast.

Referring to the above address, the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—

Who will be the first Home Rule Viceroy? To whose lot will it fall, when an Irish Parliament is opened a few years hence on College-green, to address to the members, in the Queen's name, those words of national and Imperial patriotism which will best celebrate the occasion? Most Home Rulers would, we suppose, first think of Lord Aberdeen or Lord Spencer. Either would be an admirable choice, but for the fact that neither is an Irishman, and that an Irishman, if not indispensable, would at any rate be desirable. The grant of Home Rule to Ireland will mean the first step towards reorganizing the Empire on a federal basis, and the ideal man to preside over such a new departure would obviously be an Imperial Irishman. Happily the ideal is in this case easily realisable. If any one had any doubts about it before, they will finally be dispelled on reading the eloquent, patriotic, and impartial speech delivered by Lord Dufferin at Belfast yesterday. Lord Dufferin, alike by birth and talents, by experience and temper, is the ideal Home Rule Viceroy of the future. The note of patriotism which rang through his speech—a patriotism at once local and national, Irish and Imperial—is the note which will have to prevail in order to carry Home Rule. The Unionists are all talking just now about their new "National Party." There is much that is attractive in it, but it has one fatal defect: it entirely excludes the Irish people. This, which is only quietly implied in most Unionist utterances, was explicitly blurted out by Mr. Chamberlain at Huddersfield. "I do not appeal," he said, in propounding his "National" *arcanum*, "to Mr. Parnell or his followers. I regard them as rootedly hostile to this country, and as therefore not likely to support any policy which is likely to have a satisfactory effect." So then the "National Party" is to be one which does not even appeal to the mass of the Irish people! That large and influential and indispensable section of the empire is to be regarded as altogether beyond the pale. The natural opponent, and the inevitable conqueror, of such a truncated party as that is the Imperial Party of Home Rule, with whom it is a cardinal doctrine to cherish the virtues of all the fellow-subjects of the same Crown. Of this spirit, Lord Dufferin's speech at Belfast was an admirable example. "At every stage of his career," he said, "he had before him the object of showing that Ireland was capable of producing men as well fitted to undertake the great duties of the State as any of the sister countries." We need not say how completely Lord Dufferin has in his own person proved his point: but what we wish here to note is his testimony to the governing capacity of the Irish genius at large. "Without disparagement," he added, "to either of the sister countries, he could say with perfect truth, that both Ireland as a whole, and Ulster as a province, had imparted a vast amount of ability, industry, and valour into the Indian Military and Civil Service." He then enumerated several names, and wound up by saying "Without trenching upon any burning political question," that "we could never get on without Irishmen." There is a noble justice in those words. But Lord Dufferin is not the first or the greatest statesman who has used them. We have cited before, but in this connection we may be pardoned for citing again the similar words spoken by the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords:—It is already well known to your lordships that of the troops which our gracious Sovereign did me the honour to entrust to my command at various periods during the war—a war undertaken for the express purpose of securing the happy institutions and independence of this country—at least one half were Roman Catholics. My lords, when I call your recollection to this fact, I am sure all further eulogy is unnecessary. Your lordships are well aware for what length of period, and under what difficult circumstances, they maintained the Empire buoyant upon the flood which overwhelmed the thrones and wrecked the institutions of every other people;—how they kept alive the only spark of freedom which was left unextinguished in Europe. . . . My lords, it is mainly to the Irish Catholics that we owe all our proud predominance in our military career, and that I personally am indebted for the laurels with which you have been pleased to decorate my head. We must confess, my lords, that without Catholic blood and Catholic valour no victory could ever have been obtained, and the first military talents might have been exerted in vain. There again, as in Lord Dufferin's speech, is the spirit of Imperial Home Rule. It is hard to contrast such words with any degree of patience with the vile and unpatriotic spirit that breathes in Printing-house square, making men avaricious, not for the honour of their fellow-citizens, but only for forged evidence of dishonour: or with such pitiable partisanship as makes Professor Mahaffy, in words quoted elsewhere, traduce his countrymen as band of hireling bigots; or with the provincial meanness of Mr. Chamberlain, who excludes from the range of his "National" vision one of the three sister Kingdoms of the realm. It is refreshing, indeed, to turn from these petty exhibitions of party spirit to the broad and serene patriotism of Lord Dufferin. "Without trenching upon any burning political question," he says, "we could never get on without Irishmen." But to lay down that doctrine is not merely to trench on a burning political question; it is to settle it. "We can never get on without Irishmen." That is the whole faith of the Home Ruler, who is bent on making Irishmen serve the Empire at home, and not only as heretofore abroad.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(OCTOBER 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A SCOTCH PEER.

Early on Friday evening, 15th ult., writes the *North British Daily Mail*, between five and six o'clock, a man in a velvet coat and white hat was detected grossly misconducting himself near Grenbrae, in the vicinity of Dumfries. He was disconcerted by the interference of a woman, and immediately afterwards by two young men, who severally expressed their opinion of his conduct in very plain terms, and a number of other persons gathered about. Putting on a haughty and defiant air, he asked if they knew whom they were speaking too? The women said she only knew that he was a blackguard, though dressed as a gentleman. He refused to give his name, and made off in the direction of the town. One off the young men followed, determined to ascertain who he was, and denounce him. A railway official coming along the road was observed to deferentially salute the object of pursuit. On inquiry, he at once and unhesitatingly announced him as a well-known Scottish nobleman. The misconduct of the fellow, it is alleged, was continued for a quarter of an hour before the woman appeared upon the scene, and the story of the girl is corroborated by other youngsters who were with her. Her father lodged a complaint with the Dumfries burgh police, in whose jurisdiction the offence was committed. In the Police books is entered a charge of immoral conduct against a this Scottish peer, whose name, in fairness, we withhold until the case comes before the Police or Sheriff Court for trial. The evidence of several persons who witnessed the misconduct is so strong and direct that the Procurator-Fiscal is bound to bring the case to trial. It is as follows:—

Mrs. Moffat says:—I was walking along the road at Grenbae about six o'clock of the evening of Tuesday last. I saw a few yards in front of me, near to the Town Clerk's residence, a man dressed in a white soft hat, dark coat, and light trousers. He was behaving improperly to a little girl. I ran forward, and exclaimed, "For shame, you old blackguard! what have you been doing?" He replied, "We have been gathering brambles." I am not aware that there are any brambles near that spot. The man asked me if I knew who he was, and I replied that I did not care, but I would give him into the custody of the first policeman I met. There were two or three girls close by, and they said they had called the girl to come away, and that she replied that she could not. The girl was very white, and when I came up she fell off the wall on which she was standing on to the road. There were two young men—M'Call and M'Lauchlan—the latter a joiner, standing a little of, but they were not interfering with the man. M'Call came forward when I was speaking. The man then walked away, and I saw a railway servant touch his hat to him. The railway servant came forward and asked what was the matter, and he was told. When asked who the man was he said that he was———Earlier the same afternoon my own daughter, who is about 16 years of age, was followed by the same man to a shop where she was making purchases. He waited till she came out, but he did not say anything to her. The police called on me, and I told them what I have told you, but they only took note of my name. They told me they had asertained that the man had been misbehaving. He did not seem to be the worse of drink.

Mr. T. M'Call said:—I was walking along the Greenbrae Road between five and six o'clock on Tuesday evening last when I saw fifty yards before me a man dressed in a black coat and light trousers, and wearing a soft felt hat. I distinctly saw that he was misbehaving towards the little girl. A woman named Mrs. Moffat came up, and remonstrated with him on the subject. He asked her if she knew who he was, and she, in reply, used words to the effect that she did not know who he was, but he was a blackguard, though he was dressed as a gentleman. There were two or three little children about the place, who called to the girl to come down, but she replied that she could not, as the man was holding her. Several parties came up and joined in the altercation. The man walked away, and I followed him, as I was going in the same direction. I lost sight of him in English Street. When on the road I saw a railway servant touch his hat to him. The railway servant, when he came up to the crowd, was asked who that man was, and he replied "———." The police have been making inquiries, and I made to them the same statement that I have made to you. The girl, I understand, is about ten years of age, and is daughter of Mr. Gibson, burgh officer, Dumfries, who resides at Tannock Place. Mrs. Moffat was speaking to the man when I came up. I did not speak to him.

Robert M' Robert, foreman porter, Glasgow and South-Western passenger station, says he was going along the road with another railway servant when the——passed, and he touched his hat to him. His companion asked him who he was, and he said——He saw a crowd in front of him, and he was asked the same question when he got up to it, and made the same answer. He was then told that——had been misbehaving to a girl, and he said he did not believe it.

The above statements were made to our reporter, who called on the parties.

The girl's father says the child is about ten years of age, and that she explains that she could not get away from the man.

The *Dumfries Standard* quotes the statement published in the *Daily Mail*, and adds:—We have been asked what course the Dumfries police authorities ought to have taken with regard to the serious criminal charge which is entered in their books against a well-known Scottish peer. Had the usual course been followed a magisterial warrant of arrest would, we believe, have been issued on the strength of the strong statements that were made to the police. The case would then have been called in the Burgh Court; and the Bench been asked to remit the prisoner, because of the gravity of the charge, to the Sheriff. But Superintendent Malcolm's action in simply transferring the complaint from his own office to that of the Procurator-Fiscal to the Sheriff Court is not without precedent. It is a very painful case, which will require to be handled with no less firmness than delicacy. But there is no reason to suppose that there will be any attempt to hush the matter up.

THE DEATH OF THE HON. W. J. FITZWILLIAM.

On Monday night (Sept. 16th) the Hon. W. J. Fitzwilliam, member for Peterborough, was riding in Wentworth Park, Rotherham, when his horse stumbled and threw him over its head. The accident was seen by a servant, who harried to give assistance. Mr. Fitzwilliam was found lying on his face unconscious. He died at one o'clock on Wednesday morning, never having recovered consciousness. The Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam learned the sad news at Crewe whilst journeying from Ireland. They arrived at Wentworth at seven o'clock next morning. Mr. Fitzwilliam was in Peterborough the previous Saturday and had arranged for a meeting of his constituents, and provided for his being represented at the Revision Court now sitting. He was the fifth son of the sixth Earl of Fitzwilliam, and was born in 1852. He was first returned to Parliament in 1878 at a bye-election caused by the death of Mr. G. H. Whalley, Liberal, to which party Mr. Fitzwilliam also belonged. He was again returned for Peterborough in 1880 as a supporter of Mr. Gladstone, together with Mr. G.H. Whalley, son of the previously deceased member. In 1885 his candidature was opposed by Mr. Sydney Buxton, a more advanced Liberal, but the latter was defeated by 258 votes. The introduction of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill led to Mr. Fitzwilliam's secession from the majority of the Liberal party, and at the General Election of 1886 he was returned as a Liberal Unionist, beating his Gladstonian opponent, Mr. G. G. Greenwood. The following was the poll:—Fitzwilliam, 1780; Greenwood, 1491—majority 289. The Gladstonian candidate for the vacancy will be Mr. Morton, who was selected by the Liberal Association a few weeks ago to stand at the next election.

M. de Blowitz, the *Times'* Paris correspondent, in describing the advantages enjoyed by the French deputy, says that he, as well as the French senator, has an income allowed to him of £365 sterling per annum. He has a free ticket over the whole of the French railways. During the session he may eat and drink gratuitously. He has at his disposal saloons and libraries, fresh and cool in summer, and well heated in winter. He is supplied with paper, pens, and ink. He has excellent cigars at a low price. He is invited to official fetes, banquets, and dinners. He has a right of admission to the theatres which receive a subsidy from the State, and he obtains an easy entrance to the others. He has in his turn tribune tickets which he can give as a favour to friends. In the eyes of his arrondissement he has a special importance. He may aspire to a good match; he plays, accordingly, a conspicuous part, and if he is in business he may add, even honestly, a good revenue to his official salary.

The latest reports from Mazar state that the Amir has been suffering from another of his sharp attacks of gout. He has now somewhat recovered, but refused to accept the medicines prescribed by Dr. Gray or by his hakims, preferring to trust to his own recipes. His Highness's principal wife gave birth lately to a son at Mazar.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON CORNER.

The Liverpool correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of the cotton ring in that city, which collapsed so dramatically last Monday:—

The pernicious and paralyzing effect of the periodical "corners" in the cotton market upon the spinning and manufacturing trade of England is clearly seen in the wholesale stoppage of looms and spindles during this month and the last, with the probability of stopping altogether for the first fortnight in October. Short time and consequently restricted production is prejudicial in many ways to Lancashire trade. In the first place a compulsory stoppage is enormously expensive to spinners, causes great hardship among the operatives, and is a drag upon trade unions. In the second place, decreased production in Great Britain is all to the advantage of our rivals on the Continent and elsewhere, and is calculated to permanently injure our staple industry. Yet, however unpleasant it may be to look these things in the face, the fact remains that spinners have no other way of protecting themselves from the effects of a "cotton corner" and artificially-inflated prices than by closing their mills and declining to buy cotton at the price to which the manipulators have forced it.

The present "corner," which is understood to have originated with and to be still chiefly controlled by a Dutch Jew named Steenstrand, assisted by several powerful Liverpool brokers, is perhaps the most dangerous and mischievous with which the trade has had to contend. A chain of peculiarly favourable circumstances has rendered Mr. Steenstrand's task so far a comparatively easy one, assisted as he was early in the season by the action of the trade themselves, but subsequent events may probably be too strong for final success in the artificial manipulation of the market. Indeed, there are those who do not hesitate to prophesy that the "corner" of 1889 may prove as great a fiasco as those of former years, promoted by Morris, Ranger, and Runge.

The history of the present "corner" is an instructive one for the trade. Last September, with a rapidly decreasing stock and an exceptionally large rate of consumption, prices gradually hardened from a little over 5¼d. at the beginning to 6d. per lb. at the end of the month, the highest price touched during the year. After this there was a decline in values, chiefly brought about by the enormous estimates of the crops put forward by Messrs. Niell Brothers, which, proving erroneous, misled the trade most disastrously. The lowest point was reached on December 21, 1888, when August-September deliveries were at 5 25-64d. About this time the "bull" campaign commenced in earnest, and the foundation of the "corner" was laid. The clique of speculators began to buy August-Septembers at 5 25-64d., and have continued to do so up to the present time, when the position has become September alone and the price is 6 44-64d., a rise of 1¼d. per lb. The advance has been an extraordinarily rapid one, although interrupted by one or two severe reactions. In January prices gained only 7-64d. per lb. in spite of the enormous takings by the trade during that month, the market being held in check by Messrs. Niell Brothers reiterating their estimate of 7,400,000 bales to 7,500,000 bales. In February and March the trade continued active buyers, but the price of August-September only advanced 11-64d. In April the market was again active; spinners purchased freely on the spot, and August-Septembers advanced 24-64d. On the 2nd of May it appeared certain that the price of the then current month would go to 6¼d., August-Septembers were at 6 8-64d., an advance of 13-16d. since the 21st of December, but at this point the trade began to be alarmed at the too rapid appreciation of values, apparently unwarranted by the position of the staple. Short time was resorted to, with the result that a sharp reaction took place of nearly ½d. per lb. in a week, prices falling back to 5 55-64d. for August-September. During the rest of May and June the trade considerably reduced their operations in the market, and prices showed very little change. The danger of the situation began to show itself early in July in the comparative scarcity of tenderable cotton, and grades about middling, the quotation of which became nearly nominal. Undeterred by

BOMBAY POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

THE following resolution on the annual report on the police administration of the Town and Island of Bombay has been issued :—

The total number of offences of all descriptions reported in the city of Bombay during the year 1888 was 23,305 against 32,339 in 1887 ; 24,053 persons were brought before the Courts against 33,669 in the previous year, and 19,736 were convicted against 30,802. This very large decrease in the number of offences and offenders is accounted for by the much smaller number of prosecutions under the Gambling, Police, Public Conveyance and Shipping and Contagious Diseases Acts, and under Section 35 of Act XIII of 1856, which relates to the suspicious possession of property.

2. The decrease in the number of cases under the Contagious Diseases Act was of course due to the discontinuance, from 1st July 1888, of the operation of that Act. The decrease in cases under Section 35 of Act XIII of 1856 was due to the discontinuance of the practice of searching suspicious characters, after the very severe penalty imposed by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on the Police sepoy Bhau Jivaji for the arrest of a person who, it subsequently transpired, was a respectable and honest citizen. On this point Colonel Wilson, who left a memorandum for insertion in the annual report, writes as follows :—

"There was an idea abroad in the town, after the triple murder at Dadar, that crime was on the increase, and from special tests which I applied, and from personal visits to the town between midnight and dawn by my Deputy, Mr. Gell, and myself, I ascertained, beyond doubt, the fact that the old system of searching suspicious characters on the roads between mindnight and dawn had been entirely discontinued, and this doubtless enabled the criminal classes to carry on their nefarious practices with greater impunity, and gave grounds for the idea above stated. Ever since Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicted and sentenced P. C. C.-4, Bhau Jivaji to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment for having arrested a person under the provision of Section 35 of Act XIII of 1856 (afterwards the conviction was upset by the High Court on appeal and the action of the Police upheld), the Police entirely gave up the admirable preventive of searching suspicious persons under the authority of Section 35 of Act XIII of 1856, * * * * * * * It has, since the end of October, been rigorously enforced again with admirable results, many cases of stolen property have been detected and noted thieves brought to justice. I consider Section 35 of Act XIII of 1856, if properly worked, one of the greatest safeguards against the criminal classes in a large city like Bombay."

The Governor in Council concurs with Colonel Wilson in considering that this law, if judiciously worked, may be made a most effective means of deterring from and detecting crime.

3. With reference to the other classes of offences in which a large decrease is shown, the Acting Commissioner remarks only, that the causes are the same as those which led to a decrease in the number of offences in the same class in 1887. That cause, as stated in his report for 1887 by Mr. Gell, then acting as Commissioner of Police, was the discouragement shown by the Magistrates to the arrest of persons accused of such offences. Mr. Crawley-Boevey said :—

"I am inclined to think that Police activity against petty offences, like street obstruction, driving without license, leaving bullocks without driver, street gambling, committing nuisance, disorderly behaviour, and the like, has in past years been carried to a point at which the necessary evil of very numerous prosecutions outweighs any public advantage that is likely to be derived from them."

With a Magistracy and a Police equally zealous for the proper preservation of order and the public peace, it does not appear to the Governor in Council that for any long period there is likely to be either an injudicious excess or an undue falling off in the number of prosecutions for nuisance, obstruction and other petty offences. In 1886 and the preceding years the number of prosecutions for these offences was very large ; since then it has lagely decreased. If the diminution is due to an actual falling off in the number of offences committed, it shows that the laws are now worked with a sufficiently deterrent effect. If, on the other hand, it is due to a slackness in prosecution, the remedy lies in the hands of the Police. There is no reason to suppose that the Presidency Magistrates will refuse to convict and to inflict punishments of a sufficiently exemplary and deterrent character, if it is made clear to them that the enforcement of the law, the maintenance of general convenience and the preservation of order require them. It is the duty of the Police to make it clear to the Magistrates that prosecutions and penalties are necessary in the interests of the general good. If this be done, and if—which the Governor in Council cannot regard as probable—the Magistrates still discourage prosecutions by inflicting only nominal penalties, there is open a resort to the High Court in its revisional jurisdiction.

4. Turning to the most serious classes of offences the Governor in Council regrets to observe that they exhibit some increase. There were reported in 1888 eleven serious offences against life as compared with ten in 1887, five only in 1886 and twenty in 1885. Of the eleven offences reported in 1888, three were murders, four attempts at murder and four culpable homicides, against six murders and four attempts at murder in 1887. Convictions were obtained in two of the cases of attempt at murder and in three of the cases of culpable homicide ; one case of attempt at murder ended in acquittal and one such case and one case of culpable homicide were pending at the end of the year. Of the three cases of murder one was undetected and two were pending at the close of the year. One of these was the well-known Dadar murder case, the details of which are fully described in paragraph 13 of the Commissioner's report.

The success of the Police in this case has been acknowledged in Government Resolution No. 2438, dated 7th May 1889. The cruelty and daring of the murder unquestionably gave rise to some general alarm, which was not altogether dispelled by the success of Police, due in a great measure to the experience and skill of Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, in arresting and prosecuting the offender to conviction. There is no reason, however, to suppose that this murder is an indication of increased or more widely spread brutality. It seems rather to have been one of those isolated acts of peculiar atrocity which, whilst arousing general horror and often considerable apprehension,do not in reality indicate in any unusual general criminality. The past history of Bombay discloses one instance of at least equal and one of greater atrocity. On the 11th November 1872 an attempt was made to kill, by poisoned sweetmeats, a whole family consisting of four persons. One of the four actually died, and the other three become dangerously ill. Shortly after this, two men were arrested whilst conspiring together to kill a number of the same family and were convicted of abetting the commission of a murder. Such persistent blood thirstiness as this against an unoffending and respectable family might well cause general apprehension ; yet these crimes were in no sense the accompaniment of a period of abnormal criminality. On the 1st of December1886 four European vagrants (one Austrian and three Italians) entered a shop intending to plunder it, and killed on the spot four Marwadis who were sleeping there. The Chief Presidency Magistrate described this crime as one "which is not known to have ever been equalled in atrocity during the time of our Government in India." Yet this murder also was no symptom of any abnormal spirit of atrocity, extending beyond the actual perpetrators of the crime.

5. The number of offences of grievous hurt, hurt by stupefying drugs, by dangerous weapons, and to extort property or a confession, or to deter a public servant, taken collectively, show a slight decrease. In 1887, 124 such cases were reported against 117 in 1888 ; 80 of these ended in conviction, and out of 162 persons tried in connection with them 113 were convicted. Then there has been a large increase in the number of offences of robbery and of serious housebreaking (under Class III of Settlement A, Part I). Seventeen robberies were reported in 1888, against 3 in 1887, 8 in 1886 and 15 in 1885. Out of the 17 cases 15 were brought to a trial and 8 ended in conviction. Twenty-nine persons were tried in connection with these offences, of whom 17 were convicted. The reported cases of house-breaking numbered 172 against 116 in 1887 and less than 100 in the preceding years. Of the 172 cases reported only 51 were decided and 44 ended in conviction. Of the balance of 121 cases not decided, 72 were admittedly undetected, the remainder were presumably pending under investigation. This large increase in the number of cases of house-breaking, accompanied by a very large falling off in the proportion detected, is not satisfactory. In this respect the report states :—

"The reason for so many cases remaining undetected is in a great measure owing to the fact that the hands of the Police were tied in the matter of search of suspected characters, and this falling off in the detection of offences was not unforeseen."

House-breakings are also no doubt facilitated to some extent by the inability of the Commissioner to arrange for effective night patrolling of all parts of the Island. This defect will be remedied when the strength of the force is increased.

6. As regards thefts the results are more satisfactory. In the year under report 1,828 cases of theft were reported against 1,890 in 1887 and upwards of 2,000 in each of the preceding years. The average number annually reported in the six years ending with 1887 was 2,505 cases. Of the 1,828 cases reported in 1888, only 1,135 were decided, 984 ending in conviction. Of the 693 cases not decided, 452 were admittedly undetected. This is a large proportion, but not apparently larger than in previous years.

7. The value of the property reported to be stolen, Rs. 1,78,278, was also very much less than in the preceding year, Rs. 2,34,006. But whereas only Rs. 80,224 or 44 per cent. was recovered in 1888, 60·67 per cent. was recovered in 1887. The percentage of recoveries is in fact the smallest for many years past. The value of property stolen, though not abnormally large in the particular year under report, has of late years steadily increased. Beginning with the year 1870, it is found that in the period of six years from 1870 to 1875, property valued at Rs. 5,48,988 was stolen, of which upwards of 66 per cent. was recovered ; in the next period of six years, 1876—1881, property valued at Rs. 8,71,318 was stolen, of which between 57 and 58 per cent was recovered ; in the period 1882—1887 property valued at Rs. 10,80,348 was stolen and only 54½ per cent. was recovered. In 1888 the amount stolen, Rs. 1,78,278, was about the average of the preceding six years, but less than 45 per cent. was recovered. In dealing with the Mofussil Police Reports for the years 1886 and 1887, the Governor in Council drew special attention to the very great importance of endeavouring to trace what becomes of the stolen property. When periods of years and not single years are considered, the percentage of stolen property recovered may be taken as a rough indication of the activity of the Police in searching out and proceeding against professional receivers of stolen property. A decrease in the number of thefts accompanied by an increase in the value of property stolen, such as has occurred in Bombay in recent years, indicates only a diminution in petty thefts, and does not show any special activity on the part of the Police in the direction indicated. In fact of late years there seems to have been some laxness in dealing with receivers. In the three years 1879—1881, 673 persons were dealt with for the offence of receiving under the Indian Penal Code ; in the following three years, 1882—1884, only 484 such persons ; in the period 1885—1887, 313 only, and in the year under report but 84 were dealt with, or considerably less than the average for the preceding three years, which itself was much less than formerly. The numbers of persons convicted for receiving during these periods were :—

1879—1881	433
1882—1884	301
1885—1887	222
1888	54

The very large falling off in the number of persons dealt with under Section 35 of Act XIII of 1856 has already been referred to, and the falling off in 1888 has been explained. But prior to that year there had been a decrease in prosecutions under this law similar in kind though not equal in degree to the diminution in prosecutions for receiving.

The facts here indicated suggest the inference that the influences deterring from the commission of serious thefts and cognate offences are diminishing because the attention of the Police is not sufficiently directed towards bringing to light the identity and method of working of receivers of stolen property. This is a matter that should engage the most earnest attention of the Commissioner of Police.

8. The year's report shows an increase in the number of cases of riot and unlawful assembly, from an average of 1 in the years 1884 to 1887 to 10 in 1888. Sixty-two persons were tried in connection with these ten cases, of whom 47 were convicted ; in the preceding four years only 13 persons had been convicted for such offences. There has at the same time been a slight increase in the number of cases of criminal force, from 2,643 in 1887 to 2,985 in the year under report.

9. The report furnishes indications that in recent years the practice of presenting complaints to the Magistrates without any intention of proceeding with them is gaining ground. This is exemplified by the following facts. In the four years 1885 to 1888, 11,265 cases of criminal force were reported in which apparently only 8,084 persons appeared before the Courts, of whom 3,825 were convicted. In the preceding period of four years from 1881 to 1884, 8,224 such cases were reported, 14,665 persons appeared before the Courts, and 4,148 were convicted. In the later period though many more cases were reported, far fewer persons were brought before the Courts. Somewhat similar results are apparent as regards offences relating to marriage and offences of cheating. From 1883 to 1885, 386 offences relating to marriage were reported and 439 accused persons were brought before the Courts as being concerned therein. From 1886 to 1888 460 cases were reported, and only 217 persons brought before the Courts. In the earlier of the same two periods of three years, 340 cases of cheating were complained of and 371 accused persons were brought before the Courts. In the last three years 413 cases were reported and only 212 persons brought before the Courts. It is uncertain whether these figures are merely the result of the different systems of presenting crime statistics in the annual reports that formerly adopted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the one now adopted by the Commissioner of Police ; or whether they indicate a real tendency to make use of the Magistrates' Courts for purposes of oppression and private malice. The Chief Presidency Magistrate should favour the Governor in Council with an early expression of his opinion on the point.

10. A general view of the success of the Police in dealing with crime is best obtained by considering only the offences in classes 1 to 5 of Statement A, Part I. In the year under report 2,588 offenses in classes 1 to 5 were reported, of which 1,611 or 62·2 per cent. were decided and 1,309 or 50·5 ended in conviction. In the previous year 2,594 cases were reported, 1,712 or 66·0 per cent. decided and 1,473 or 56.7 per cent. ended in conviction. There has, it appears, been a distinct falling off in the success of the Police in dealing with crime, but this is very largely due to the large number of cases of house-breaking undetected, the causes of which are indicated above.

11. The conduct of the force, as judged by the number of punishments inflicted, was good. Only 4 Police officers were punished and 513 departmentally, against 22 and 591 in 1887. The health of the Police was abnormally bad, 132·18 per cent. having been admitted into hospital and 13·5 per mille having died.

There has unquestionably been some increase in crime in the City of Bombay during the year 1888. At the same time the Governor in Council has no hesitation whatever in recording his opinion that, except perhaps in respect of the absence of a systematic and determined effort to prosecute those engaged in the trade of receiving and disposing of stolen property, the Police deserve credit and not blame. In the face of great difficulties and incessant labours they have kept crime down to a fairely low pitch and have successfully maintained order, especially during the trying period of the Mohurram, and on the occasions of the arrival of the present and the departure of the late Viceroy and Governor-General of India. If the Police had not been consistently hardworking and well disciplined, the results for the year under report must have been far less satisfactory.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 5th October 1889 :—

	Ghadechi.	Songad.	Dhola.	Chuda.	Chital.	Jetpur.
	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.
Previously reported	25 27	23 63	34 64	21 87	23 77	26 59
On 5th October ...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12
Total up to date	25 27	23 63	34 64	21 87	23 77	26 71

MR. FREDERIC CLARK, 76, Caversham-road, N.W., sends to the *Daily Telegraph* the following previously unpublished letter by Thackeray :—"Kensington, W., Monday.—My dear Lemon,—Your friend must, indeed, be a strange individual, and if I were you I should shut my ear against his vapid words. For my own part, I know of nothing more contemptible, unmanly, or unwomanly and craven than the everlasting sighing for 'happiness.' Those who have the most of it think the least about it. But in the thinking about and doing their *Duty* happiness comes, because the heart and mind are occupied with earnest thought that touches at a thousand points the beautiful and sublime realities of the Universe, the heart, and mind are brought, and reverently be it said, in contact with the Creator and Ruler and Father of all the Perfect Bliss. Again with leisure it is a very pleasant garment to look at, but it is a very bad one to wear. The ruin of thousands—aye, and millions, may be traced to it. I will endeavour to send you a few pages of 'copy' for *Punch* before Friday next.—Yours most sincerely always, W. M. Thackeray."

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the above company was held at No. 5, Marine Street yesterday Mr. F. Y. Smith presiding.

The following directors' report was submitted :—The past year has been an unfortunate one for the company. The very sad death of Mr. John Young Lang, chairman and originator of the company, was followed by a few months afterwards by the insolvency of Messrs. Lang, Moir & Co., the company's secretaries and treasurers. Although the directors and shareholders had reasons for expecting at the beginning of last year's work that things would prosper, the result has turned out to be disappointing. On the insolvency of Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co., the directors were placed in circumstances of considerable difficulty, but after some negotiations the difficulty was got rid of by Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co. resigning their appointment. Messrs. Volkart Brothers were then appointed secretaries and treasurers in their place with the sanction of the shareholders. The new secretaries and treasurers took over charge of the company's business on the 15th August last. The result of taking the accounts for the past year up to 30th June 1889 shows a loss of Rs. 16,608-1-7. It should be stated that as Mr. Weber, one of the auditors, was away from Bombay, the directors appointed in his place Mr. Pestonjee S. Kharegat and asked him to specially report with regard to the accounts. He finds that the loss is partly accounted for by forward sales of flour at low rates and subsequent purchases of wheat at high rates. He is also of opinion that some portion of the last year's loss ought to have fallen on the previous year, that is the year ending 30th June 1888. The aggregate cost of wheat purchased during the past year was Rs. 5,72,114-9 against Rs. 4,80,798-2 for the year ending 30th June 1888. The total sales and stock in hand amounted, &c., to Rs. 5,54,802-8-4. Having regard to these figures, the company's business for the past year should have proved more remunerative. Great care ought to be exercised in purchases of wheat, and in so adjusting the price of flour sold that the result shall secure a nett profit to the company. During the past year these points have not been sufficientiy attended to at Delhi, and hence to some extent the unfavorable result of the past year's working. The directors believe that the change which has taken place in the arrangement and conduct of the company's business will be of distinct advantage to the shareholders. A different system has been adopted for purchasing wheat and selling flour and a stricter agreement than the one previously in force has been entered into between the directors and the present secretaries and treasurers. The present secretaries and treasurers have only had a limited opportunity of ascertaining what the future prospects of success in working the company's business at present are, but they have reported that though the price of wheat is not now very favorable, and although the season has not yet arrived when flour is being sold at its best demand in Delhi, the company's flour is being sold at a margin of profit, and that a saving in expenditure is also being effected. Altogether they anticipate that the present year will be a favorable one, and that there are good hopes of the company doing an increasing business both at Delhi and in exports. The Mill is insured for Rs, 2,86,000. Mr. F. Y. Smith and Mr. Chubildass Lulloobhoy retire from the office of directors, but are eligible for re-election.

The directors' report was adopted.

The appointment by the directors of Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharegat as auditor for the past year's accounts in the place of Mr. C. L. Weber was approved.

Mr. P. S. Kharegat was appointed an auditor for the ensuing year, his remuneration being fixed at Rs. 250.

Messrs. F. Y. Smith and Chubildass Lulloobhoy, the retiring directors, were unanimously re-elected.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings terminated.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO A MAHOMEDAN BARRISTER.

MR. MIR SARFARAZ ALI, barrister-at-law, a son of Khan Bahadoor Mir Abdool Ali, head of the Bombay Detective Police, who lately returned from England and has made the usual declaration as a member of the Bombay Bar, was welcomed at a public meeting of Mahomedans, held on Sunday evening at the bungalow of Aga Abdool Hussein Shirazee, Mazagon. The meeting was called at the instance of the Anjuman-i-Arab-i-Safa, and was very numerously attended by Mahomedans of all classes and denominations, Memons, Khojas, Deccanee and Konkanee Mussulmans, Moguls, &c. In the unavoidable absence, owing to illness, of Shumsul-Ulama Cazi Sharif Abdool Latif Londay, Cazee of Bombay, the president of the society, His Highness Agr Akbar Shah was called to the chair. Syed Moinuddin, vice-president of the society, Persian Teacher, Elphinstone High School, in a few eloquent remarks, referred to the illness of the Cazi, explained the object for which the meeting was called, and read an address of welcome in Urdu verse, the sentiments expressed in which were received with cheers. Mr. Mir Sarfaraz Ali made a suitable reply, after which His Highness Akbar Shah, regretting the absence of the Cazi, expressed his pleasure in presiding at the interesting proceedings of the evening, and exhorted all Mahomedans to value education as the highest prize of life and to devote all their energies to its dissemination under the fostering encouragement of the benign British Government, and under a kind-hearted Governor like Lord Reay. Some other gentlemen addressed the meeting, eulogizing the parental wisdom of Khan Bahadoor Mir Abdool Ali, who at considerable expense sent his son to study for the Bar in England, and whose second son is preparing for the Civil Service Examination. The example set by the Khan Bahadoor was hailed by all classes of Mahomedans as a sign of future educational progress in their community. The chairman complimented the Khan Bahadoor, who was present at the meeting, on providing for his children a high education at considerable expense. Mr. Mir Sarfaraz Ali also addressed the meeting in English on the advantages of education, and was frequently applauded. Thanks were voted to the chairman for presiding and to Aga Abdool Husein Shirazee for lending the use of his bungalow for holding the meeting, and the proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers and rose-water.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 7.—The barometer has fallen, with few exceptions, over all India, but changes vary generally small. Small local depression off Bombay coast is unchanged in position and character ; it has given moderate rain to Bombay, east districts from Surat and southwards ; Bombay reports two inches. The mail steamer experienced heavy rain when approaching Bombay yesterday. Weather is somewhat unsettled in the Bay, and one or more shallow depressions are lying off coast of Orissa, and off Coromandel coast they are, judging from wind force, very shallow and of little importance, but humid winds in east and north quadrants have given showers in Bengal, Orissa, and the Circars. Local thunder showers have been received in some parts of the Central Provinces and Madras. Balasore and Saugor Island report two inches, and Hoshangabad and Madras one.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 7th Oct. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	7	6	36	...	57
Suez	7	7	8	...	47

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 7th Oct. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	32	...	2
„ Kurrachee ...	...	12	...	1
„ Madras	...	40	...	1

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE LIFE OF GENERAL BOULANGER.

THE "Life of General Boulanger," written by his private secretary, Mr. Turner, is now nearly ready for publication (Swan Sonnenschein), and will undoubtedly excite considerable interest at this juncture. The book is written in a straightforward, simple style ; and if it is unduly suffused with the colour of heroworship, every intelligent reader will be able to make the necessary allowances. The following abstract and excerpts will give some idea of the general nature of the book :—

BOULANGER'S SECRET.

In an introductory chapter, Mr. Turner does not hesitate to say that the initial force of the General's popularity was in the man himself.

From his earliest days Boulanger has always shown himself to be a sharp, shrewd, and determined character, full of ambition, always ready and able to advise and lead his fellows. Another purely personal gift very precious in France, where politeness is pushed to an extent unknown anywhere else, is his winning manner, the sympathetic, cordial attitude he assumes towards every one who approaches him, the consummate tact and smartness with which he immediately puts visitors of every rank and condition at their ease. Remarking on this to him one day, he explained to us that from the moment he entered the army, he had made a point of receiving every one, listening to every one, and, if possible, learning something from every one. Whoever fully realises the importance of this trait in his character will readily understand why Boulanger always finds, without the slightest hesitation or trouble, the right thing to say to every one.

THE GENERAL AND HIS MOTHER.

Georges Ernest Jean Marie Boulanger was born at Rennes on the 29th of April, 1837, and the certificate of birth is given in the book. He was named, we are told, by his mother after George Washington (hence, perhaps, his drift towards Americanising the French Constitution).

M. Boulanger, senior, was a solicitor at Rennes ; but he sold his practice, which he did not much care for, and accepted an appointment in the local county insurance company. Later on he resigned his position in this company, and settled down at Ville d'Avray, near Paris, where he died in May, 1884, at the green old age of eighty-five. Mdme. Boulanger, the General's mother, is still living, and is, we may mention, a native of "gallant little Wales." She resides with her brother and his daughter, Mr. and Miss Griffith, in a pretty set of rooms in a house situated in the Avenue de Breteuil, near the Hotel des Invalides. Although an octogenarian, she is quite hale and hearty, as may be judged from the fact that she can still walk up the three flights of stairs leading to her apartments without needing to take a rest on the way. Whenever her brother or his devoted and affectionate daughter press her to take a little repose on the landing, she invariably declines, adding with a smile, "That's all very well for old folks."

Not a day passes, we are told, without his calling on her when he is in Paris, or writing to her when he is absent ; and the first letter he reads in the morning is always the one from his mother.

THE GENERAL'S FIRST LETTER.

Considering the intimate connection between the Brav' General and his charger, one is interested to find that his earliest letter extant contains a reference to a horse. It also shows the early bent of his ambition. Here is the letter, written when he was five :—

Dear Father,—They tell me you have had an accident with your horse. As it is your birthday, I send you my best wishes and embrace this opportunity to tell you I am very happy to know you have escaped the danger you were exposed to by this wicked horse. I shall feel frightened at the thought that I have been on the point of losing my good papa.

I am working as well as I can, so that you may be satisfied with me, and in order that you may send me to the Polytechnic School. I hope one day to be Marshal of France, and to have the Cross of Honour. I embrace you with all my heart.—Your little son who loves you very much,—GEORGES BOULANGER.

The General may or may not be a hero ; he certainly has had, even from boyhood, heroic ambitions.

HIS FIRST CHARGER.

As for his charger, Mr. Turner tells us the following tale :—His uncle, Arthur Griffith, a thorough sportsman, well versed in everything relating to horses, contributed not a little to the formation and development of his nephew's taste for this manly exercise, a knowledge of which is indispensable to every military man. The first time he mounted a horse, he tells us, was at the Fernando Circus, one Saturday afternoon. This was a red-letter day in the life of our young hero, who thus attained the height of his youthful ambition, never dreaming that later on he would again mount in triumph, on a dashing black charger, at the head of the French army, as its popular and honoured chief. No ; the young student, who had never, up to that time, mounted any charger but those furnished by the proprietors of *chevaux de bois* or "merry-go-rounds," was beside himself with joy on finding himself astride a real horse with a real saddle. From that day forth he paid the greatest attention to his studies, in order not to miss his weekly treat of Saturday afternoon's ride.

"THE CLEMENCY OF SCIPIO BOULANGER."

Mr. Turner then takes his hero through St. Cyr, which he entered at the same time as Count Dillon, "Son meilleur ami," as he always calls him, and to his first regiment in Algeria, where he was known as "le petit Francais," on account of his slight stature. Mr. Turner tells an anecdote of this period which recalls the clasical story of "The Clemency of Scipio" :—

One night young Boulanger, while going his rounds to all the sentry posts, observed a woman glide furtively into the camp. On making inquiries he discovered she was the fiancee of one of the natives who had been taken prisoner the previous evening. Ordering the girl to be arrested and brought before him, the young officer inquired the reason of her visit to the French camp. The trembling girl, a handsome specimen of native beauty, not more than seventeen years old, told her story in a very frank and courageous way when once she saw with what kindness she was being treated. Her fiancee, quite a young man, had allowed himself to be led by imprudent friends into taking part in the resistance against the French troops. When she heard he had been taken prisoner, she determined to rejoin him and share his lot, whatever it might be. Boulanger knew that if they remained, they would meet the fate of all prisoners and be shot at daybreak the next morning. Seized with pity for the two unfortunate lovers, who were so fond of each other that they had resolved to live or die together, he determined to set them free, they having both sworn with tears in their eyes and by all they held sacred to remain perfectly quiet during the whole campaign.

HIS FIRST WOUND.

From Algeria Boulanger was ordered to Italy, where Boubaki was fighting the Austrians. In the battle of Turbigo he received his first bad wound.

The ball had entered his chest, just below the heart, and had passed out by the back just grazing the spine. He was stricken down with fever, and was for several days quite delirious, during which time he was incessantly calling for his mother. His mother, that noble and courageous woman, was already at his bedside. On receiving her wounded son's letter, she hastily left Nantes, dressed in a white muslin gown trimmed with green satin, that being the fashionable attire of the period.

A MISSING CHAPTER.

We have no space to follow Boulanger's subsequent military career, but it is important to remember—in connection with his bitter animosity against M. Ferry "the Tonkinese"—that the General saw much service twenty-five years ago in the Far East. On his return from the East he married, but the story of his married life is, for some reason, thus curtly dismissed by his biographer :—

A new tie was soon to induce the young captain to remain at home, and that was his marriage. He was married in Paris, on the 21st of February, 1865, to his cousin, Miss Renouard, daughter of an honourable merchant of that city. They have two daughters, Helene and Marcelle. The latter, it will be remembered, married Captain Driant last year, and the former, who is still single, lives with her mother.

IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND.

The subsequent career of the General—his respectable record in "The Terrible Year," his mission to America, his "pacification of Tunis," his tenure of the Ministry of War, and his political campaign—are matters of public history. Mr. Turner tells the thrice-told tale at length, and his pages will be valuable as embodying the official Boulangist version of the occurrences. For the present, however, we may pass to the impressions of England," with which the book concludes. These impressions are put down by Mr. Turner as the result of a series of confidential interviews :—

The first thing that struck him was naturally the immense traffic in the streets, the admirable way in which it is managed by our stalwart policemen, the smart appearance of the hansom cabmen, and the splendid cattle used for all our wheeled traffic. The number and extent of the parks in London have also struck him very forcibly.

THE GENERAL IN SOCIETY.

A great many people have supposed, because he has not made a great flourish of trumpets every time he dined out, that he has been neglected by London society ; this is far from being the case. The General has done the ordinary round of the London season, dined with the Prince of Wales, who would appreciate his qualities as he had not failed to appreciate all that was best in Gambetta, attended various smart parties, made his appearance at the Derby and at Ascot, appeared at a garden party at Marlborough House to meet the Queen and the Shah, assisted at a meet of the Coaching Club, dined at the best clubs, &c., &c. The General found that he received a great many more invitations than he could possibly accept, and is loud in his praises of the sumptuous hospitality of the English aristocracy, who have done everything in their power to lighten his exile, and to enable him to leave England with a good impression of his mother's, if not his mother country.

ENGLISH WOMEN OFF THE STAGE AND ON.

The General,it is well known,has a susceptible heart; and one is not surprised to hear that "he has been favourably impressed by the glorious array of aristocratic beauties he has met everywhere." But there are some things, it seems, which the brave General cannot understand. One is :—

The astounding liberality with which some aristocratic ladies display their *decolletes* charms to the vulgar gaze of whoever can afford threepence for their photograph. They had fondly imagined that English society ladies would naturally be satisfied with that delightful role, and leave "professional beauty" to those who are unfortunately obliged to make, not only a "profession," but a living of their beauty, on or off the stage, as the case may be. As to the exceedingly good-natured individuals, lords or otherwise, who chain themselves for life to the dashing Delilahs who have hypnotized them in some "Faust up to Date" style of piece, this is absolutely beyond their comprehension ; the French viveurs, even in their wildest dreams of dissipation draw the line at marrying the charming creatures, with whom they are perfectly willing to sow their wild oats.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONGRESS.

THE Congress resumed its sittings on the 13th ult at the Palace of the Trocadero, M. Magnin again presiding, when the proceedings opened with an address by M. Gustave du Puynode, monometallist. He declared that silver and gold were mere articles of merchandise, and could not be joined together by legislative enactment ; and, further, that even bimetallic countries had a single circulation, and the proportion of 15½ to 1 had never been respected or observed. He approved of a small metallic circulation, and expressed the belief that England's strong commercial position was due to her restricted coinage in circulation. France, on the other hand, had suffered from a too large volume of currency. As to the fall in prices of commodities, he believed that was due not to the demonitisation of silver, but to increased production.

The Hon. S. Dana Horton asked those members who were opposed to the remonstration to regard the question from a scientific and practical point of view. Mere theorising would never enable any one to grasp the true cause of the present admitted unsatisfactory condition of the currency laws. The true orthodoxy in this matter was an orthodoxy amended, as all orthodoxy should be, by gradual improvements, the outcome of time and experience. He came from America eleven years ago with the proposals of the United States for a settlement of the currency difficulties. Those proposals pointed towards an international monetary federation, and the principles contained therein had been consecrated by the consent of all economists, including those of France. There was a fatal error in the manner in which some economists in the past had regarded this question of monetary union. They looked upon it as a matter relating merely to the form and size of the coins, whereas it really was a matter of the material of which money was made. They had come to the Congress of nations in 1878 and 1881 not as inventors, but to offer an amendment to a principle already accentuated by the chief and most reputed economic scientists. This proposal for a federation of the principal nations for concerted action in reference to the material of money of the world still stood as the order of the day. He regretted that the advocates of the joint standard had been misunderstood, and he trusted that one of the results of the present reunion of the friends of political economy would be to arrive at a clear understanding of what was really proposed for evils which in the main had been admitted. He considered that those who were labouring in England and Germany to induce those nations to accept the propositions made by France and the United States for a common understanding upon the important question of money, an understanding which upon the face of it was demanded by common-sense, were deserving of every gratitude. The presence there that day of representatives of this monetary reform movement in England and Germany placed the whole matter upon a very different and more hopeful basis. The question was a practical one, and he put it clearly and definitely to those who had spoken to give substantial reasons why England should not accept the proposals for a monetary union made by France and the United States. If they could it was important to do so, but he maintained that it was clearly obvious that if they thought it a good thing for commerce that there should not be a par of exchange between Paris, London, Calcutta, San Francisco, and Buenos Ayres, then he called upon them to demonstrate that it could be a good thing to have a par of exchange between Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Calais. He thought they would find themselves in a dilemma, and that dilemma showed that the question before them was a practical one and demanded practical treatment. He had hopes for the future, for the business-like manner in which the question was being considered in Germany and England was an encouraging instalment of that answer which they expected would ultimately be made by those countries to the invitation extended to them in the conference of 1878 and 1881 by France and the United States, and which was endorsed by other leading nations.

M. Emile de Lavaleye, professor of Political Economy at Liege, followed.

Although opprobious epithets had been applied to bimetallists, he was proud to avow himself as a thorough believer in the soundness of the principle and the eminently practical character of bimetallism. He believed it would be found that all the great professors of political economy of Great Britain and Belgium, after closely studying the question, concurred in that view. Bimetallism, he was convinced, would be to the great benefit of the world at large. As to details, while they might be important, he considered the great issue was a union between gold and silver at a fixed ratio established by concert of the nations. As to the ratio, he preferred 15½ to 1, but he did not regard that as by any means a necessary conclusion. The United States, which was the most prosperous nation of recent years, had learned the lesson that an expanding volume of currency was most benefical, and he thought that the general state of trade in France, where there had been great limitation of the coinage, had also taught a lesson on the other side. He could not understand those who advocated gold monometallism. If they could not have a bimetallic system, which he preferred, then silver was decidedly more preferable as a standard than gold. The great *desideratum* in a standard was steadiness—an absence of violent fluctuations. Now, there was a much greater amount of labour involved in getting silver and less accident in finding and bringing it to market than in gold, which was uncertain in its deposits and workings and depended more upon accident than any other metal. Hence with gold they could not fail to have an amount of jerkiness which unfitted it to be a standard of value alone, a measure against which all things else had to be measured ; and he quoted Mr. Jevon's illustration of the two cisterns with an open connecting pipe to illustrate the greater stability of a joint standard. It had been said that there was no rarity of gold. This might be true of England and France ; but how about the other nations to whom it was a rarity, and whose struggles to get it would always keep up a tension prejudicial to the true interests of civilisation and commerce so long as it remained the sole standard of value ? It was easy to say. Let all nations go upon a gold standard, but the circumstances of the individual nations had to be considered,and he instanced Russia and Austia, who practically could not get gold, and whom they could not expect seriously to try to obtain it under any circumstances likely to prevail for many years. Monometallism generated and fostered protection, as was shown in Germany, where, in the first place, it would be observed that her establishing a gold standard had increased the import duties, and now she was induced to put every obstacle in the way of imports in order to keep her gold. He claimed that all economists were favourable to bimetallism, which had always prevailed up till 1816. Justice, too, was on the side of bimetallists, for, by the stoppage of free coinage of the precious metals, hardships and evils had sprung up which had their origin in no other source. Unless some amelioration was found on bi-metallic lines, the consequent discontent was sure to increase, and upon the heads of the monometallists would be the responsibility of all those social disorders which, having their rise in the incidents and circumstances of the monetary condition of the world, were apparent in all parts of the horizon.

M. Federick Passy maintained that gold and silver are merchandise and have no special virtues to remove them from the category of ordinary commodities or to save them from liability to the incidents attending all goods produced and used, bought and sold, and consequently they were incapable of being joined in such a manner by any legislation as would make the connection secure and stable enough to constitute a desirable standard of value. He attached importance to the mechanical difficulties of handling silver as a bar to its being used universally and unreservedly as legal tender money. The fall in silver had been a natural fall and due to the circumstances by which it was surrounded, and, except in a most subsidiary manner, he was opposed to the use of silver as money. He considered that France would have acted wisely had she years ago sold and cleared out the bulk of her silver. Gold was naturally indicated as the true standard of value. It was the rarest metal, and therefore the best for use for such a purpose. They were taught a les

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

An Italian paper, the *Corriere della Sera*, hears from Berlin that the projected meeting in Naples at the end of October, between King Humbert and the Emperor William, will be also attended by the Emperor of Austria. In this way the Emperor Francis will pay the long-deferred return visit for that of the King and Queen of Italy in 1881. This interesting piece of news, which the Milan paper gave under reserve, has been reproduced by several Vienna evening papers without comment. Other journals, especially those with Government connections, pass it over entirely. Its truth cannot be ascertained in Vienna, where other reports of a return visit to the King of Italy have been met with a reference to the obvious difficulties of such a step. It has even been hinted that the revival of this question is a favourite resource with the enemies of the Triple Alliance and of the Crispi Ministry. Under these circumstances (remarks the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*) it would be a natural impulse to look upon the latest rumour as a canard, but, for certain reasons, it may be that in this case it is a kind of ballon d'essai, in order to test Italian public opinion on the matter. A meeting of all three Sovereigns on the occasion of the visit of the German Emperor to Naples would do much towards making the Triple Alliance popular in Italy, and increasing its importance in Europe.

In an article on the visit of the Czarewitch, and the great honours with which he was received, the *Vossiche Zeitung* says :—"The Czar will see from the reception accorded to his son in Germany, that German policy is not being dictated by personal feelings. At the same time the honours with which the Czarewitch has been received, and which certainly will be repeated on the occasion of the Czar's visit, cannot make anybody believe that Germany is blind and deaf to certain recent events. But this reception will convince everybody that Germany's love for peace is so strong that no feeling of political uneasiness is justified."

The question as to whether the Emperor of Austria shall be crowned King of Bohemia has, says the *Times* Vienna correspondent, suddenly became the chief topic of the day owing to the appointment of Count Thun as Governor of Bohemia. Count Thun's predecessor, General Kraus, is supposed to have been displaced because he failed in the policy which was to conciliate the Czechs and Germans ; but Count Thun will not even attempt such a policy, for he has long ago declared that the pretensions of the Czechs and Germans are irreconcilable. Count Thun is a Nationalist who has always held to the theory that the three million Czechs of Bohemia must be supreme in all things over the minority of two million Germans.

The leaders of the German party in Bohemia have issued an address in which they practically refuse to take part in the conference with the Czechs, which it was proposed to summon in Vienna. They say that, so long as the Government does not emphatically condemn as unconstitutional the proposal for crowning the Emperor of Austria as King of Bohemia, any compromise between Germans and Czechs is out of the question. In reviewing this declaration, Count Taaffe's organ, the *Presse*, lets it clearly be seen that the Government is not ready to grant the demands of the Czechs. While the Germans remain in their present mind all idea of a coronation at Prague must be abandoned, for it is impossible that the Emperor should be crowned against the wishes of two-fifths of the Bohemian people. If the coronation is to take place at all it must be with the consent of the whole Bohemian nation ; the coronation must, in fact, symbolise the reconciliation between races and not be the token of a political victory gained by one race over another.

THE BALKANS.

Negotiations have privately begun with a view to an offensive and defensive alliance between Montenegro and Servia. The treaty proposed (says the *Times* Vienna correspondent) will be like that signed in the spring of 1876 in view of the Servo-Montenegrin war against Turkey. M. Ristitch was then, as now, ruling in Servia, and the treaty was promoted by Russia, as is also that now under elaboration. The official negotiation in the new treaty will not be undertaken until after the forthcoming session of the Skuptschina.

The *Standard* Belgrade correspondent states that the present activity in military circles in Servia, which becomes keener every day, is in accordance with, and in fulfilment of, the principal clause in an understanding with Russia which undoubtedly exists, in spite of all the official denials, in form of a military convention. This agreement or convention was outlined to M. Ristitch during his visit to St. Petersburg in 1884, and he then bound himself, if he ever returned to power, to put it into formal execution. It was for this act, as well as for an unauthorised assumption, at a time when he was out of office, of the functions of a representative of Servia, that M. Ristitch was degraded by King Milan immediately on his return to Belgrade. Having again attained to power in the influential position of first Regent, M. Ristitch is fulfilling the pledge he gave to the Czar five years ago. He is gradually placing the whole of the male population of Servia in possession of arms, and there is little doubt that the cost of the operation is being, to a large extent, defrayed from the Russian Treasury.

The Russians attach so much importance to education as a means of domineering in Servia that an offer has just been made by the Russian Government to undertake the education of 300 young Servians who have finished their first courses with success in the Servian public schools. The Servian Government closed so eagerly with this offer that it collected the names of no fewer than 328 promising pupils. These are now about to be sent, entirely at the expense of the Russian Government, to complete their education at Odessa, Kieff, and St. Petersburg.

The *Times* Sofia correspondent has received from M. Stambouloff the following particulars as to the remonstrance which the Bulgarian Government is said to have addressed to the Porte on the subject of the Servian armaments. The protest was not written, but was made in conversation between M. Stambouloff and Reshid Bey, acting Ottoman Commissioner at Sofia. M. Stambouloff said that if Servia continued her armaments Bulgaria would be compelled to mobilise. This was reported to the Turkish Government, and Reshid Bey was instructed to state that the Sublime Porte earnestly advised Bulgaria not to mobilise, seeing that any such action would be regarded by the Sultan as an attack upon the Empire. M. Stambouloff took note of this important declaration, and asked Reshid Bey whether the protection of the Ottoman Empire could be relied upon in case of attack from any quarter whatsoever, and in particular from Russia. Reshid Bey answered that he was authorised to reply in the affirmative. Some changes in the Cabinet are impending, and M. Stambouloff will become Minister for Foreign Affairs in place of M. Stransky.

FRANCE.

GENERAL BOULANGER AND THE ELECTIONS.

On Tuesday night, 17th ult., at twelve o'clock, under the law of July 17 last, the period expired for lodging the nominations of candidates for the legislative elections. The total number of declarations is 1929 for all France, that is to say, for 576 constituencies. The 1929 candidates are divided into 317 candidates for the forty-two constituencies of Paris and the Department of the Seine, and 1612 candidates for the Departments, Algeria, and the colonies.

General Boulanger's address to the electors of the Eighteenth Arrondissement was posted up on Saturday, 14th ult., on the walls of Montmartre. The General says :—"There are virtually but two parties in the field—the Ferry party and our own—since the Radicals have abdicated at the feet of the Senate. We want the Revision, and our adversaries are against it. Voting for us means voting for the recovery of our liberties, confiscated by adventurers destitute of patriotism and honour ; it means voting against financial dilapidations, against the colonial extravagances which have entailed in a few years the loss to the Treasury of fifteen hundred millions, and to the country of forty thousand men. It is the Opportunists and Radicals who have brought the Republic to the brink of the abyss. We alone can prevent her falling into it. But these wicked men care little for her destruction, so that they keep their places and the ill-gotten wealth and influence acquired by corruption and intimidation. You are called upon to speak out clearly, without any other care but that as to the end to be attained. Men are as nothing in a battle which must decide the fate of the Fatherland and the Republic ; and if I ask you for your vote, it is because I represent, not an individual whom persecution and calumny have brought to the front, but because I embody the national sentiment, which seeks to shake off at last the heavy burden of increasing debt, intolerable iniquity, and the humiliation of France.

It is interesting to compare with General Boulanger's address to the electors of Montmartre M. Jules Ferry's circular to the constituency of St. Die, in the Vosges. M. Ferry's policy may be sound or unsound, but there is a ring of true manliness and statesmanship in what he writes. He says :—"There is but one bond between the coalesced factions—the watchword they have taken, 'Revision.' Now, none of these ephemeral allies attaches the same meaning to the phrase. Their triumph would be the prelude to civil war. Revision is either a trap or a piece of insanity. The country yearns for a strong, active, resolute Government. To establish such a Government it is not necessary to revise the Constitution. It is sufficient to carry out its provisions sincerely and steadily. It has not made the Executive and the Senate subordinate to the Chamber of Deputies, and this latter body must guard itself against the tendency to monopolise powers that do not belong to it by right."

Ex-Minister Floquet has at last been able to make himself heard at a public meeting. It came off on Sunday morning, 15th ult., at the early hour of nine, in the Winter Circus, near the Bastille. There was little in his speech beyond an onslaught against Boulanger, Cæsarism, and Dictatorship, with which the public have been repeatedly drenched for the past two years. Great amusement was caused by a man in the audience, who, referring to M. Floquet's with duel the General, ejaculated, "Why did you not kill Cæsar ? He would not trouble you now." M. Floquet expressed his confidence that that day week the electors would crush the Dictator and consolidate the triumph of the Republic—a sentiment which drew down enthusiastic applause.

General Boulanger has this week addressed "Un Appel Supreme" to the electors of France. It is dated London, Sept. 15, 1889, and is as follows :—"Electors, the hour of deliverance has sounded. The people have the right to speak. I have no occasion to draw up another programme, it is that of Tours. Independent and free citizens to the front ! Let us march to the voting, win, and drive from power that fatal band who sully the Republic in making use of its name. Enough of these men who, to gratify their cupidity, their passions, and their hatred, have done violence to conscience, crushed liberty, and prostituted justice. Enough of these pretended sons of the Revolution, who, in order to celebrate its centenary, scoff at national sovereignty. Enough of these traitors. Let us turn to our common master, universal sufferage, which they strangle, falsify, and enslave. No more abstentions ! No divisions ! Let not one vote be lost on my name outside the only constituency in which I am a candidate, the second of the eighteenth arrondissement of the Seine. Forward against the common foe, Opportunism, which has been able only to give France a Government of boasting and intrigue, of lies and jobbery. Vive la France ! Vive la Republique !"

TURKEY.

THE SULTAN AND ENGLAND.

On Tuesday evening, 17th ult., Admiral Hoskins, K. C. B., and his staff, introduced by the British Ambassador, had the honour of dining with the Sultan, whose reception of the gallant admiral was most gracious, His Majesty, after dinner, being pleased to present him with the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh. His Majesty's guests, besides the Grand Vizier, the Cabinet Ministers, and all the high dignitaries of the Imperial Household, included Sir William and Lady White, the members of the British Embassy, Vice-Admiral Woods Pasha, and Lieutenant Duncombe, commanding Her Majesty's despatch boat Imogene.

The British Admiral and his staff visited the Dockyard on Tuesday, and were entertained at luncheon on board a Turkish ironclad. In proposing the health of Sir Anthony Hoskins, the Minister of Marine said :—"I have received with very great pleasure the commands of my august sovereign to entertain you today on board one of the vessels of the Imperial Fleet. In welcoming you in the name of His Imperial Majesty, I venture to hope that this entertainment will be considered as another proof of the cordial relations that have existed for so many years between the two countries, as also of the feelings of friendship and sympathy with which the officers of the British Navy are regarded by their confreres of the Imperial Fleet. I now propose the health of the distinguished officer commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Mediterranean Fleet, coupling with the toast of our best wishes for the prosperity of the British Navy."

In reply, Admiral Sir A. Hoskins said :—"I feel deeply sensible of the great honour conferred upon me by the very kind and gracious reception I have met with at the hands of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, as well as His Imperial Majesty's Ministers. Your Excellency has referred to this entertainment as a proof of the long-standing friendship between the two countries. In respect to this, I may remark that the naval services of the two countries have been connected by ties of friendship for many years past. I may point to the number of Turkish officers, some of them here present, who have served in the British Navy as well as to those English officers who have had the honour of serving His Majesty the Sultan. In returning you my heartfelt thanks, I may express the hope that the bond which has united us in the past will continue to do so in future."

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

The case of the Armenian girl, Gulizar, who was referred to recently in Mr. Gladstone's letter on the atrocities in Armenia, is dealt with in despatches published in the *Times* on Tuesday. The first comes from the Governor of Bitlis. He states that Gulizar was, after diligent search, discovered ; and on being questioned in the usual forms before the Council she declared she was a Christian, upon which she was given over to her relations. The report accompanying the Governor's remarks is to the following effect :—The girl Gulizar was carried off by a young man named Jezo, a brother of the Kurdish chief, Moussa Bey. Her mother, named Moushly Altoun, by memorial dated June 21, energetically demanded restitution of her child. An inquiry was immediately set on foot by the authorities, and on being cross-examined, the young man Jezo declared that the girl had voluntarily followed him, and was willing to change her religion in order to be married to him. Her mother insisted that her daughter could not be an apostate, and that in any case she was a minor, being scarcely eighteen years of age. The question was therefore referred to the tribunal, where, after thorough investigation in conformity with the existing laws, judgment was issued on June 27 that the girl Gulizar should be restored to her mother. It took, therefore, six days' time to give full satisfaction to the claimant, Moushly Altoun.

Reports having been spread that the Armenian population in the districts of Kharput, Diarbekir, and Erzeroum are emigrating to Russian border territory, an official inquiry has been made and an official denial received from the authorities of those districts. Not only has there been no emigration (writes the *Times* correspondent), but, on the contrary, several families have come over from Russian Armenia to settle in Turkish territory. Troops are distributed in different central positions, and perfect order and tranquillity reign throughout the districts. The rumours to the contrary and the systematic attempts made to discredit the Administration are believed to be the work of committees who employ agents for that purpose.

THE PACIFICATION OF CRETE.

Shakir Pasha has issued a fresh proclamation, threatening with severe punishment all who furnish arms, supplies, or provisions to the insurgents, or in any way aid or facilitate the escape of the men to whom are attributed all the misfortunes of the island. The proclamation has been received with mingled feelings, for it is regarded (says the Athens correspondent of the *Standard*) as fresh evidence that Shakir Pasha, instead of acting with the moderation that was promised, is forcing the malcontents to take up an attitude anything but submissive and placable, despite the efforts of the Powers, and of England in particular. A few hundred insurgents have taken refuge in the mountains, and are keeping the agitation alive. The Turkish troops are reported to have committed excesses at Selino, whither the Governor, accompanied by the English and French Consuls, has gone to restore order and prevent a conflict.

M. Condourioti, the Greek Minister at Constantinople, has made representations to the Porte protesting against the extreme measures adopted by Shakir Pasha, the Governor of Crete.

The Athens correspondent of the *Standard* learns from a well-informed quarter that Shakir Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner in Crete, is personally opposed to the arrests ordered by the Porte. The Cretans intend, he is assured, to appeal directly to the Sultan for the declaration of a complete amnesty for all offenders during the recent troubles.

On the 13th ult. the anniversary of the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, which took place on Sept. 13, 1882, the usual custom of decking the colours with laurel was observed in those regiments of the British Army which took part in the engagement. The subaltern doing duty with the detachment of the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards which mounted the "Queen's Guard" in the morning, carried the laurel-decked colours from Wellington Barracks to the Guard House at St. James's Palace, and the band of the Regiment played a selection of music in the courtyard of the Palace during the ceremony of mounting and changing the guard.

Some time ago the opinions of local Governments were invited on the question of employing native military pensioners in civil capacities. The result is that, after a consideration of the reports received, the Supreme Government has suggested that systematic efforts should be made to employ military pensioners in all such posts as watchmen, porters, peons, gate-keepers, &c., in all branches of the Public Works Department as well as on guaranteed railways ; and that application for the services of the men should be made to Commissioners of Divisions, who will be supplied by Commandants of Regiments with particulars regarding retired soldiers living in their respective divisions.

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GERMAN COLONIAL ENTERPRISE.

At a meeting of the German Colonial Company of South-West Africa on the 14th ultimo, Prince Bismarck's reply was read to the request of the Company for Imperial protection in order to enable it to exercise, and establish its rights and interests in Damaraland. The Imperial Chancellor's communication says that it could not be the duty of the Empire, nor was it included in the programme of Germany's colonial policy to support the introduction of State institutions among uncivilised races, and to employ the military forces of the empire in order to break the opposition of the native chiefs to the enterprises of German subjects in distant countries. The recent visit of Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador in London, to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe, is the subject of many different comments in the German press. Although the Count, who is a personal friend of the Chancellor, goes to Friedrichsruhe every year, it is asserted that this time his visit has for its object the conclusion of the negotiations between England and Germany as to East Africa. It is argued that England is certain to make some concessions to Germany in exchange for the latter's complaisant attitude, and especially for the concessions granted on the Benadir coast. In the German Colonial press much stress is laid upon the islands of Monfia and Pemba, close to Zanzibar, and perhaps both powers will (the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* remarks) come to an understanding about the cession of these islands to Germany, provided that the Sultan of Zanzibar gives his consent. It is hoped in some quarters that the special mission sent by the Sultan to the Emperor will be empowered to enter into negotiations on this matter.

THE DUTCH STATES GENERAL.

The sessions of the States-General was opened on Tuesday, 17th ult., by Baron Mackay, Minister of the Interior. The speech from the Throne, which was read by the Minister, after alluding to the enthusiastic celebration of the King's jubilee as testifying to the indissoluble bond uniting the House of Orange and the Netherlands, proceeds to state that the relations of the Netherlands with Foreign Powers are most friendly. Negotiations have been opened with the object of terminating the existing uncertainty regarding the frontier delimitation of Surinam and Borneo. The general condition of trade, manufactures, and navigation has improved, and a favourable result is expected from the admission of foreign cattle in England. The state of the finances is satisfactory. The Speech announces a revision of consular charges and a modification of the Customs tariff on the basis of ad valorem duties immediately after the ratification of the treaty of commerce with England. The Government will also introduce bills establishing obligatory military service and reorganising the postal and railway services. Alluding to colonial affairs, the Speech says :—"Although the resistance of some Acheen chiefs again compelled us to resume military operations, a spirit of friendliness and submission is nevertheless increasingly manifested. The energetic measures adopted have overcome the troubles in Java, where tranquillity now everywhere prevails. Although some branches of colonial agriculture are still suffering, yet colonial industry is extending, and gives prosperity to the native population. Measures are contemplated to improve the prospects of Surinam."

The frontier delimitation negotiations, to which the Speech from the Throne refers, concern the Dutch territory and a portion of Borneo, where the British protectorate was established last year in virtue of the treaties concluded with the British North Borneo Company and the States of Sarawak and Brunei. At the same time the Government intends to settle the differences which have existed for a considerable time past between the British North Borneo Company on the subject of the boundaries on the east coast of the island.

M. Beelaerts van Blokland was re-elected President of the Second Chamber.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The autumnal meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom was commenced at Hull on Tuesday, Sept. 17. The President of the Associated Chambers (Colonel Hill, M. P.) presided, and there was a large attendance of delegates.

The President, in delivering his opening address, said the Board of Trade and Railway Returns and other official figures all showed that trade and commerce had materially increased. Turning to the trade and navigation returns of the United Kingdom, on March 31 last they found that the imports showed an increase of £26,000,000, and exports an increase of £7,500,000, making a total increase of something like £33,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year, and that was a very satisfactory feature. It was satisfactory to know that Canada, Newfoundland, the Cape, Western Australia, Jamaica, Ceylon, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania had all promised to carry the Trades Marks Bill, passed the session before last, into operation, while India had already passed a very satisfactory law on the subject, and there was to be a conference at Madrid early next year, which he hoped would result in the protection of marks in foreign countries. Another mode, which would no doubt suggest itself to all as one by which they might maintain their commercial position, was by taking care that their youth were properly educated technically. They wanted the authorities to give some encouragement to the study of foreign languages, and he thought universities might do something more than they did in this direction. Turning to the shipping trade, the President said that no doubt it had experienced extraordinary activity during the last few years. During the eight months ending August 31 there were entered and cleared no less than 33,750,000 tons of shipping, which was an increase over the corresponding period of 1888 of 1,500,000 tons. It was no doubt gratifying to find this increase, but at the same time one could not help feeling that it was possible to be a little too rapid, and when he found from Lloyd's return that there were now building something like 1,000,000 tons of shipping, as against 500,000 last year, he thought they were in danger of relapsing into the terrible state of shipping depression which took place some years ago. However, they must hope that the wisdom of the British public would be such as to recognise the fact that, although they were the world's carriers, it was possible to outstrip the requirements. Having expressed a hope that the day was not far distant when they would have a Minister of Commerce, he said that since they last met the report on the constitution and functions of Ministers of Commerce and analogous branches of foreign Ministries had been issued. The French system perhaps seemed to be the one best adapted to its purpose. If we were not prepared to adopt it—and he did not say it was altogether suitable for us—it at least confirmed the opinion that some alteration of our old system was desirable. There was, however, one department in connection with the trade and commerce of this country which, at risk of causing a blush on his friend Mr. Kennedy's face, he must allude to, and that was the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office, which had been for many years ably presided over by him. The association certainly had a feeling, notwithstanding the distinguished statesman who presided over the Board of Trade, that that Board might be reorganised with advantage and improved. What it seemed to him they wanted was a real Board of Trade established of representatives of the various interests, and in living touch with them. This Board, which might meet collectively for general discussion, and be formed into committees, to be entrusted with railroads, shipping factories, Indian trade, and foreign and colonial matters, and general commerce, would involve no new titles. He ventured to think that such a Board of Trade as he had hinted at would be eminently satisfactory to the country, and the commercial interests would feel they were well looked after.

The delegates then proceeded to the discussion of the programme.

Resolutions were adopted, with little or no debate, requesting the council to urge as more speedy means of publication of complete customs tariffs of all foreign countries and British colonies and possessions ; and to urge the Government to continue their efforts for the complete abolition of the fines still imposed under the Russian customs regulations.

Resolutions were also adopted, at the suggestion of the Sheffield and Bradford Chambers, requesting the council to memorialise the Secretaries of State for India and the Colonies to consider the question of making such arrangements with our colonies and dependencies as will afford to patents, designs, and trade marks, complete protection throughout the British Empire, without the necessity for any but the original application being made for the same, and also requesting the Government to extend the Trades Marks Act of 1883 and Merchandise Marks Act of 1887 to all the British colonies and possessions.

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TERMINATION OF THE DOCK STRIKE.

An arrangement was concluded between the dock labourers and dock directors on Saturday afternoon, Sept 13th, and work was recommenced on the following Monday morning. In effect the men win a complete victory. The increase of the wage from 5d. to 6d. per hour, and from 6d. to 8d. an hour overtime, the abolition of contract work, the division of the "plus" equally, without perference, among the men engaged on a job, and the "four hours call," are one and all conceded. The only points on which the men have abated their demands are that they have not insisted upon being taken on at fixed hours of the day ; and that they consent that the new rate of wage shall not come into operation until the first week in November. Still there is not an entire absence of friction in the settling down to the recommencement of work. Nor could it have been expected, considering that the joint committee announced on Saturday that they had 4,000 men at work in their docks, a great majority of these being, of course, new hands, and necessarily filling up the places of the old employes.

It was after seven o'clock on Saturday evening when the Strike Committee drove down to the West India Dock gates to announce the agreement arrived at. First of all Mr. John Burns stated that they had that day received another mark of expression of goodwill from Australia in the shape of £1,500. When he read the condition that the men who had been at work should be unmolested, an uproar arose, and men jumped about, shouting "Never." The speaker quietly said "We'll see." When the disturbance had somewhat subsided Mr. Burns said the masters would save them the trouble of clearing out the "blacklegs" by doing it themselves in their own interest. There was not a single "blackleg" in the docks worth his salt. Did they think the masters were going to give men not worth twopence the preference ? In their own selfish interests they would get these men to go quicker than they (the labourers) could. Putting the agreement into plain and simple language, what did it mean ? (A Voice : "That the directors did not care.") Some more disturbance arising, Mr. Burns said that if they thought they were going to bounce, bully, or intimidate him, then they had mistaken him. The attitude he had displayed to their enemies he would display towards them rather than give in. In plain language, they had got all they asked. Of course, they would have liked what they had gained to come into operation on Monday morning, but there were other people besides themselves to consider. They had to first consider their starving wives and children. It meant only £5,000 in wages by not at once getting the result of their victory, but it also meant £200,000 lost in wages by not being at work. Therefore, was it not more sensible to wait till Nov. 4 than inflict on themselves such a loss as £200,000 ? He maintained, under the circumstances, they had done the best possible thing they could do. He asked all who were in favour of accepting the terms of agreement to hold up their hands. He saw that all held up their hands. He let them give three cheers for the dockers' victory.

Considerable difficulty was experienced on Monday morning (25th ult.) when thousands of labourers assembled at the different docks in the expectation of being at once placed at work, whereas only a few hundreds were called, and many of these, finding that the permanent or non-union men who had been engaged during the strike were retained, turned out again. A conference was held between the Mansion House Committee, the representatives of the dock companies, and the strike leaders, with the result that every effort was put forth to make matters work smoothly. Several unpleasant collisions, nevertheless, took place, especially at the Albert Dock.

Work was continued at the various docks on Tuesday, 16th, but there were again serious cases of assault by the men who had been on strike, as many of them refused to be bound by the stipulation that the men who had been at work should not be molested. The most serious instance occurred at the Albert Dock, where about one hundred and fifty unionists hustled out fifty of the other labourers, and the latter fled in terror along the line of railway to escape. Later in the day a large batch of non-unionists were sent away by train. The dispute between the ex-strikers and the so-called "blacklegs" was on Wednesday practically confined to the Albert Docks, elsewhere the state of things being generally satisfactory. At the South-West India Docks a deputation from the men who, on account of their violence, had been expelled on the previous day, waited on Wednesday morning on the superintendent, and, disclaiming any share in the disturbances, which they alleged were deliberately caused by interested malcontents, begged to be allowed to resume work. In consideration of their distinct assurance that the "blacklegs" working in the docks should be left unmolested, the men were eventually allowed to go in. In view of the flagrant breach of agreement by the Albert Dock men the intervention of the Lord Mayor and Cardinal Manning was requested by the Joint Committee. After a short conference with the directors, the mediators put, in the form of a letter addressed to the Joint Committee, an earnest appeal to the men to act honourably and carry out their contract. This letter was printed and posted extensively in the neighbourhood of the docks on Wednesday night. On the 19th ult. the dispute between the "blacklegs" and strikers came to an end, and Lord Brassey agreed to act as arbitrator between the master lightermen and their employés. About £40,000 was contributed altogether in aid of the strikers.

A RAILWAY EMPLOYE UNDER OATH.

From the *Hull News*.

Henry Coates, of 11 Cheatham-place, Adelaide-street, Hull, railway employe, appeared before Mr. E. Singleton, a Commissioner to Administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and made oath as follows :—"He affirmed that he had been totally unable to work for a long time, and had been confined to his bed for a considerable period ; that he had tried various doctors and many remedies, but that he grew worse instead of better ; that at that time his joints were so swollen that he could not wear boots, and two crutches were hardly sufficient to support him. Having heard of St. Jacob's Oil, he purchased a bottle. In twelve hours he found relief, and persevering in its use, he is now cured of rheumatism, works daily, and can not only walk with ease without a stick, but can run ; he enthusiastically recommends this great remedy to anyone suffering from rheumatism, as it has done wonders for him and many of his friends."

For four months Miss Marian Clifford, of the "Golden Cross," Proter-street, Hull, lay in bed with inflammatory rheumatism. Her feet and ankles were badly swollen, and her sufferings were intense, no treatment affording any relief, until St. Jacob's Oil was applied, when a complete cure was at once effected.

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Mr. D'Oyly Carte's theatre (which "Atlas" hears will, in all probability, be called the Cambridge) is fast approaching completion, although its owner does not purpose opening it with a new musical combination till the spring. It is very little smaller than Drury Lane, and its four lofty Venetian facades will form a notable addition to the architectural sights of London. The Cambridge is bounded on either side by Church-street, Cambridge-circus, Greek-street, and Shaftesbury-avenue ; as far as the exterior is concerned Mr. Collcutt has substituted carved brick and elaborate Doulton friezes and capital for marble ; but a broad stair-case of alabaster and white and green marble is to run to the top of the building. The new theatre will have many distinctive features. Incombustible concrete, made of compressed sawdust, is used for the doors and a great deal of the woodwork ; a clever arrangement of levers and stanchions has enabled Mr. D'Oyly Carte to dispense with columns in every part of the auditorium, and amongst the decorations of the vestibule will be placed some pre-historic remains, discovered while excavating the foundation.

When Mr. Woodburn, the Chief Secretary, took leave last spring it was generally understood that on returning in the autumn he would take the Commissionership coming vacant by the retirement of Mr. Daniell. It is now, however, settled that Mr. Woodburn will remain on in the Secretariat, for the present at any rate.

Major-General Maclean, British Consul at Mashad, who went to England on three months' leave in May, has not yet returned to his post, having been detained on duty in London by Her Majesty's Government. He is expected to resume charge before the end of November. Meanwhile Colonel E. C. Steward will continue to officiate.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

With the victory gained by the Gentlemen over the Players at Hastings Festival on the 18th ulto., the cricket season of 1889 came to an end. Although the ground was in no better condition than during the previous week, there was a capital exhibition of cricket and a most exciting finish. The feature of the first day's play was a grand innings of 50 by Albert Ward, who was in for about two hours and made his runs in admirable style. His figures were three 4's, four 3's, two 2's, and twenty-two singles. The young Lancashire batsman went in at the fall of the third wicket for 40, and was seventh out at 147. There were four other creditable scores on the side, Attewell's freely-hit 32 containing three 4's, two 3's, and three 2's.

The gentlemen bowled and fielded capitally, and Mr. Philipson's wicket-keeping was worthy of him. Mr. Pigg bowled particularly well, and it is worthy of mention that Mr. Newham made four catches, two of them from hard drives and two in the slips. Only one man on the players' side was bowled out, but when the Gentlemen went in for just over half an hour's batting in a perplexing light with the sun very low and the shadows long, Messrs. Grace and Radcliffe both fell to Lohmann's bowling. Running on Tuesday Stoddart was soon out, but Key and Newham played admirable cricket and put on 64 runs during their partnership. The Surrey man was out at 102. His 41, the top score of the day, included eight fours, a three, and a two. Newham played a ball into his wicket at 117, and at luncheon seven men were out for 134, so that the game looked to be rather in the Players' favour. M'Cormick was eighth out at 150, for a capital 20, and then the last two wickets proved extraordinarily valuable, putting on no fewer than 75 runs. Page was ninth out at 184, and then Pigg and Philipson hit with power and freedom, and it was not until about a quarter-past four that the innings ended for 226.

The many spectators were delighted with the plucky hard hitting, and as the weather was still splendid the afternoon's cricket was most enjoyable. The bowling was much better than the figures seem to show, but the condition of the ground was such that many good balls not only flew over the bails, but beat the wicket-keeper also. Attewell and Richardson both bowled an excellent length ; and we believe that with his four wickets in this innings Lohmann has taken 200 wickets in first-class cricket this summer. The Players had 55 minutes' batting in the difficult evening light, and their third wicket fell at 30. Then Ward joined Gunn, and the pair by really good, confident batting took the total to 62 and were both not out at the call of time.

The finish on Wednesday was a brilliant one, the Gentlemen beating the Players by one wicket amid a scene of great enthusiasm. The story of the day's play may be told very briefly. On Tuesday night the Players, who were 47 runs behind on the first innings, had loss three wickets in their second innings for 62 runs, and were thus 15 to the good with seven wickets to fall. The not-outs, Gunn and Ward, put on 20 more runs, when the Notts man was run out for an admirable 40, in which were three fours, a three, and six twos. Wickets fell rapidly after this, and Ward was seventh out at 97 for a patient 28. Lohmann hit a few, but the whole side was out by a quarter to one for 110. Pigg bowled with great skill and success on the broken and dusty wicket, and got seven men out for 55 runs.

The Gentlemen were only left with 73 to get to win, and, despite the difficult ground, the task seemed well within their power. There was, however, a sensational start to the innings. Grace was grandly caught almost on the boundary by Gunn at long-off, the fieldsman taking the ball with the left hand ; Radcliffe and Stoddart were both out at six, and by lunch time five wickets were down for 25. Attewell having up to this time bowled twelve overs, nine maidens, for six runs and three wickets. The afternoon's play was witnessed by a large crowd and was most exciting, affording a worthy wind-up to the season.

Nepean and Read were the not outs at the luncheon interval, and on resuming the latter was missed from a moderately easy chance by Attewell at mid-off, the ball coming rather hard to him. At 32 Nepean was sixth man out. M'Cormic then began his extremely valuable innings. Read was well caught by the bowler at 61, and when Philipson was eighth man out in the same way the game was very interesting. Pigg and M'Cormick played several maiden overs, and then, still at 65, Attewell in the slips threw down the former's wicket. Page, the last man, hit a couple of singles, and then M'Cormick hit Lohmann to leg for four. The score was 71, or three to win, when an appeal for leg before wicket was answered in favour of M'Cormick, who grandly hit Attewell to leg for four and won the match for the Gentlemen at 20 minutes past four by one wicket. The Players bowled and fielded admirably. Attewell was in splendid form, and seldom bowled a loose ball. Altogether it was a wonderful finish to the match, the Festival and the season ; and the losers played a great game to get so near victory.

The season being now at an end it might prove interesting were we to draw attention to the most prominent features in the doings of individual cricketers. The summer as a whole was much drier than that of 1888, and consequently the averages all round are higher than those of last season. W. G. Grace, as last year, is second on the list of batsmen, and, curiously enough, with almost identically the same average ; but W.W. Read, who was ahead of all his rivals a year ago, is now ninth, his innings having fallen from 36 apiece to 25. T. C. O'Brien's record of 768 runs for 26 innings is an improvement in both aggregate and average, and K. J. Key, who shares with W. G. Grace the honour of being the only amateur batsman who has made over a thousand runs this summer, has improved his place on the list from seventh to fifth, and his average by five runs an innings. Perhaps the most remarkable fact in connection with the figures is the place held by Cranston, who had until this year taken part in no first-class fixtures for five seasons. Stoddart, who was also an absentee a year ago, occupies a very creditable position ; and a great advance has been made by Nepean, Marchant, and Ford. On the other hand, Fox, Eccles, Shuter, and Pallen show a marked falling off. Amongst the bowlers Woods has again achieved considerable distinction, and Nepean has also made great strides ; but W. G. Grace has not taken half as many wickets as he did in 1888.

In the professional tables the first three places in batting and the first in bowling are all occupied by Notts cricketers, Gunn coming out at the head of the batsmen, with an aggregate slightly inferior to that of Mr. Grace, and the best average of the year is 38. Gunn, Barnes, and Abel have each made over a thousand runs, and Peel and Hall have narrowly missed that honour. Shrewsbury, who was in Australia last summer, has obtained second place, despite the several misfortunes he met with during the season ; while Barnes, who was eighteenth in the list a year ago, is now third, having nearly doubled his average. The difference in the condition of the grounds is shown by the fact that Maurice Read, although his innings average eight runs each more than they did in 1888, has come down from second to fourth place. A slight falling off is to be noticed in Abel's record, but Peel, Sugg, Barlow, Flowers, and Henderson all show an improvement. Albert Ward is to be heartily congratulated upon the brilliant result of his efforts in what was almost his first season of important cricket.

Attewell, who is first amongst the bowlers, has taken exactly the same number of wickets as Briggs at a slightly smaller cost than the left-hander. With Mold, Briggs, and Watson Lancashire is able to claim second, third, and fourth honours amongst the bowlers. Mold, it should be remarked, has done wonderfully well for his first season. Wright and Martin, the two Kent professionals, both possess capital records, and Peel, considering the runs he made, has done a splendid season's work. Lohmann's wickets cost three runs apiece more than last season, but he alone can boast of having taken over two hundred wickets in first-class matches.

Mr. Lumsden, on return from privilege leave, enters the Board of Revenue, which by Mr. Quinton's departure from Assam loses both its members almost simultaneously. Mr. J. C. Robertson and Mr. Lumsden will constitute the Board through the winter, when Mr. Robertson's retirement will make a fresh vacancy. It is believed that the place has been offered to Mr. J. R. Reid, if his health should allow him to decide on returning to India. The succession to the Benares Commissionership is still, we believe, unsettled.

Joseph Martin, a French explorer, has telegraphed from Pekin the news of his departure for Thibet with an expedition of eight men. This troupe, mounted on mules, will follow the Great Wall southward, across mountainous districts hitherto unexplored. They expect to arrive in February next or the beginning of March at Lang Tchou and Sinine ; thence they will cross the province of Koukou Noor.

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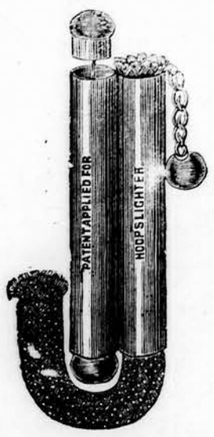

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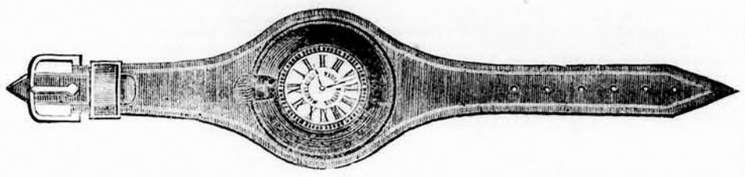

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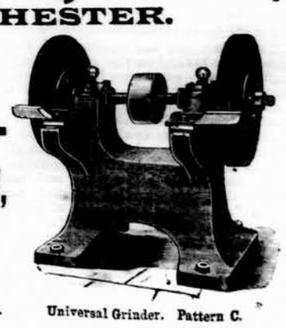

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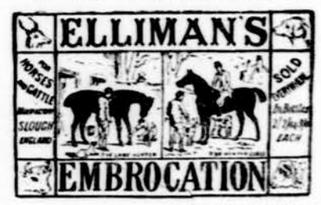

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